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CONSTITUTION, BY-LAWS,
AND HISTORY OF THE
Charitable Irish Society
OF BOSTON.

INSTITUTED 1737.

F. 3. 9.

W. J. A. Fitzgerald,

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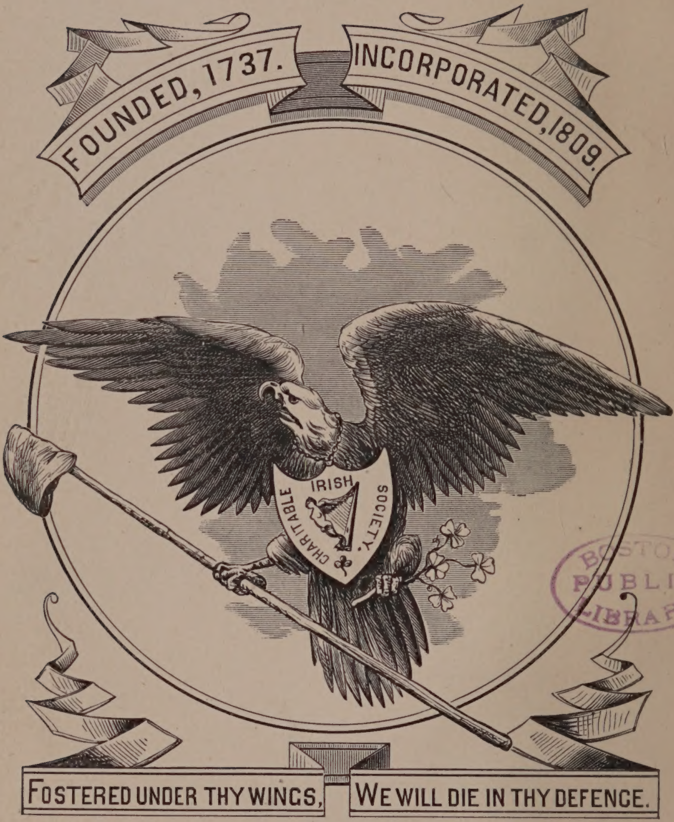
FOUNDED, 1737.
INCORPORATED, 1809.
CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.
FOSTERED UNDER THY WINGS,
WE WILL DIE IN THY DEFENCE.

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THE

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

Charitable Irish Society

OF BOSTON,

(INSTITUTED 1737.)

ADOPTED MARCH 17th, 1876.

WITH A

LIST OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS,

AND MANY INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM THE ORIGINAL
RECORDS OF THE SOCIETY,—TOGETHER WITH
THE ACT OF INCORPORATION,

AND

JAMES BOYD'S CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS,

MARCH 17, 1837.

BOSTON:
JAMES F. COTTER & CO., PRINTERS,
14 State Street.

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INTRODUCTORY.

ON the twenty-eighth of June, 1875, the Charitable Irish Society intrusted to us the task of revising its Constitution and By-Laws, preparing a complete list of past and present Members, compiling extracts from its Records, and putting the whole into a permanent printed form for the purpose of better preservation and wider diffusion of the history of the Society. As the result of our labors, we respectfully submit the annexed work, with the hope that it will be favorably received by the members and friends of the Society.

The Records of the Charitable Irish Society cover a period of one hundred and thirty-nine years, and are in a most excellent state of preservation.

Owing to its peculiar organization (no Secretary being elected on the Board of Managers), we are unable to give a list of the officers of the Society during the first twenty-nine years of its existence, nor can we furnish any account of its doings, for the same period, excepting the changes occasionally made in its Constitution.

In making the selections, it has been our aim to give a correct idea of the intent, purpose, and workings of the Society,—a Society which has held an unbroken line of meetings for one hundred and thirty-nine years, and which has discussed and aided in solving all the important questions which have arisen during its long existence.

We have said "an unbroken line of meetings." If any hiatus is to be found in the records, it is during the ever memorable and most glorious period in our national history extending from 1775 to 1783. The pen, though "mightier than the sword," does not always preclude the use of the weaker, yet more dreaded, weapon; and in the eventful years of Revolution, the members of the Charitable Irish Society were enacting rather than writing history. The entry on page 29 of this volume should once for all do away with the foul suspicion, engendered of malice and kept alive by ignorance and prejudice, that the Irish-Americans—"persons of foreign birth or of foreign extraction"—can ever be wanting in allegiance to the nation of which they form a part, or that in a conflict with any foreign power whatever, the Irish-Americans could be derelict in their fealty to this Republic.

The Charitable Irish Society took sides with the Revolutionary Patriots of 1775, and names of its members are borne upon the rolls of those who fought throughout the war which secured our Independence, and gave these United States of America a national existence; and when the perpetuity of the Union was at stake, members of this Society were prompt to defend, with their fortunes and their lives, the integrity of the nation.

As the records of our past show nothing to regret, and much of which we may justly feel proud; as our associated action has assisted the worthy, removed prejudice, and promoted toleration; as our anniversary celebrations and social gatherings have been distinguished as occasions of reciprocally good influences between our members and their leading fellow-citizens originally of other nationalities, thereby breaking down distinctions of race and strengthening the tie of a common American brotherhood; and as much good in other directions has been realized by our organization,—let us go forward in like well-doing, remembering that we possess ever increasing opportunities for usefulness; and that only by emulating the example of our predecessors shall we maintain the Charitable Irish Society in a position worthy of its age and experience.

BERNARD CORR,
JOHN A. DALY,
PATRICK F. GRIFFIN,
THOMAS J. GARGAN,
JOHN S. MAC CORRY,
Committee.

BOSTON, September, 1876.

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PREAMBLE.

The Charitable Irish Society, founded in the Town of Boston, A. D. 1737, was instituted for two purposes:

First. To cultivate a spirit of unity and harmony among all resident Irishmen and their descendants in the Massachusetts Colony; and, while adhering to the fundamental principle which underlies all governments,—obedience to properly constituted authority,—to advance socially and morally the interests of the Irish people.

Second. To alleviate suffering, and to aid such of its members as by the vicissitudes of fortune might be deserving of its charity.

Remembering that morality, industry and education are the levers which move and direct the world, the present members pledge themselves anew to maintain and perpetuate the purposes of the Society as expressed by its founders,—so that even our fellow-citizens of other origin may be converted into helpers, ready to aid us in developing and strengthening our resources; and that the interests of Irishmen and their descendants may be advanced by encouraging the culture of those great principles, which, guided by charity, tend to make the perfect man.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND NINE.

AN ACT

To incorporate Shubael Bell and others, into a Society, by the name of the CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same,* That Simon Elliott, Shubael Bell, Andrew Dunlap, John Magner and John Gillis, and their associates, together with such others as may be admitted members of said association, be and they hereby are incorporated into a Society, by the name of the "CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY," with power to have and to use a common seal; to make contracts; to sue and be sued; to establish by-laws and orders for the regulation of said Society and the preservation and application of the funds thereof, provided the same be not repugnant to the constitution and laws of this Commonwealth. And to take, hold and possess any estate, real or personal, by subscription, gift, grant, purchase, devise or otherwise, and the same to improve, lease, exchange, or sell and convey, for the sole benefit of said Institution; *provided* the value of the real and personal estate of said Society shall never in the whole exceed Twenty Thousand Dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Society shall meet annually, on the seventeenth day of March, in Boston, (unless the same should fall upon a Sunday, in which case the annual meeting shall always be holden on the day succeeding,) for the purpose of electing by ballot, from their members, a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and such other officers as may be necessary to manage their concerns, and all which officers shall hold their said offices for one year, and until others shall be elected to succeed them. Upon any urgent occasion, the President or Vice-President, or in their absence, the Treasurer, may appoint a special meeting of said Society, said meeting to be notified in two newspapers in said town, five days at least before holding the same: *provided nevertheless*, that this Act of Incorporation shall be determinable at the pleasure of the Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *Feb.* 22, 1809.

This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *Feb.* 23, 1809.

This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

H. G. OTIS, *President.*

Approved, Feb. 23, 1809.

LEVI LINCOLN.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

Charitable Irish Society.

ARTICLE I.

TITLE.

The style and title of this organization shall be the "CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY."

ARTICLE II.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Any person of Irish birth, or of Irish descent, may be a member of this Society, so as to entitle him to vote, or be an officer of the Government. Other persons may, by unanimous vote, be admitted honorary members, and their names shall be recorded as such. A donation of $50 shall entitle any individual, otherwise qualified, to life-membership.

ARTICLE III.

MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

SECTION 1. There shall be four regular meetings of the Society in every year. The anniversary shall be held on the 17th of March, the Festival of St. Patrick, unless it should fall on a Sunday, in which case the meeting shall be holden on the day succeeding. The other meetings shall be held on the third Mondays in June, September and December.

SECT. 2. Ten members shall be deemed a quorum for the transaction of business at all regular meetings of the Society, but at special meetings fifteen legal voters shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE IV.

THE GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The Government of this Society shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, Keeper of the Silver Key, and a Board of Five Directors, (of which the Keeper of the Silver Key shall be one, and *ex-officio* Chairman,) who shall severally rank as in the order of this recital.

SECT. 2. They shall be chosen annually at the anniversary meeting, by written ballot, and shall continue in office until their successors are chosen.

SECT. 3. Each officer shall be balloted for separately, except the Board of Directors, four of whom may be chosen on one ballot.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society; to preserve order, etc.; and to call special meetings of the Society on a requisition signed by ten members; but he may call special meetings in case of the death of any member without such requisition.

SECT. 2. In case of the absence of the President, the Vice-President is invested with Presidential power; and in cases for which no provision has been or can seasonably be made by the Society or Government, the presiding and directing authority shall be in the highest office present.

ARTICLE VI.

DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.—FUNDS.

Section 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys due the Society collected by the Secretary, and shall pass his receipt for the same in the record book of the Society. He shall possess all the funds and property of the Society, and shall keep a record of the same in a book provided specially for the purpose; and he shall invest or appropriate them in such manner as two-thirds of the members present at any meeting of the Society, (specially called for the purpose,) shall think most beneficial. Before entering upon the duties of his office he shall each year give a bond, with two sufficient sureties approved by the Society, for an amount equal in value to the property in his charge, wherein he shall promise to refund all moneys, or whatever else may be committed to his care, on the expiration of his term of service, or on his resignation or removal from office. He shall keep a correct account of the receipt, investment and disbursement of all funds, which account shall be subject to the inspection of the Board of Directors, or such other Committee as the Society or Government may appoint at their pleasure, and shall make a full annual report of the same at each anniversary meeting.

Sect. 2. When the funds are loaned or invested, it shall be in the name of the Charitable Irish Society.

Sect. 3. No officer of the Government shall, whilst in office, be a borrower or a security for the repayment of any loan from the Society.

ARTICLE VII.

DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY.

Section 1. The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Society and of the Government thereof;

shall issue notifications of the regular meetings of the Society, and, by the direction of the President, (see Art. V., Sec. 1,) of special meetings of the Government and of the Society, and shall deliver to the Board of Directors the names of candidates for admission, together with the names of the members by whom such candidates are proposed.

SECT. 2. He shall make an annual report of the number of members, meetings, and the general condition of the Society, the amount of fees received and due, and of resignations and deaths of members.

SECT. 3. He shall give notice of all meetings at which action upon amendments to the Constitution is to be taken.

ARTICLE VIII.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to receive the names of candidates for membership from the Secretary, to whom they shall have been reported; to inquire into the character of candidates and report thereon to the Society.

SECT. 2. To examine the accounts of the Treasurer and Secretary, prior to their annual report, and if they find them correct to file a certificate to that effect.

SECT. 3. To inquire into the character and condition of applicants for the charity of the Society, as provided for in Article XI.

ARTICLE IX.

MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 1. Each and every person applying for membership in the Society, shall be recommended by three members, and, if approved by the Board of Directors, shall be admitted if they receive the votes of three-fourths of the members present at any regular meeting subsequent to the meeting at which their names are proposed.

SECT. 2. Every person when admitted into this Society shall subscribe to the Constitution and By-Laws, and pay an initiation fee to the Secretary of two dollars, otherwise he shall not be considered a member.

ARTICLE X.

DUES AND PAYMENTS.

SECTION 1. The annual assessment upon each member shall be two dollars, and any member omitting to pay his annual assessment for three successive years, shall not be entitled to vote or take any active part in the meetings of the Society.

SECT. 2. Any member omitting to pay his annual assessment for six successive years shall by such omission, notice having been previously given by the Secretary, be dropped from the roll of membership.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall have been elected and omits to sign the Constitution and pay his initiation fee for the term of one year, shall forfeit his right to membership under that election, and must be proposed and balloted for anew.

ARTICLE XI.

CHARITY, DONATIONS, ETC.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to inquire into the character and condition of applicants for the charity of this Society, and if such applicants be considered deserving objects, to give them an order on the Treasurer for the amount deemed proper, limited, however, in proportion to the sum voted by the Society to be appropriated for charitable purposes. Those who are or have been members, shall, if in distress, always have a prior claim.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. No debt other than contingent expenses shall be contracted except by a two-thirds vote of the members present at any meeting, and no sum exceeding one hundred dollars shall be appropriated at any meeting unless the members of the Society shall have received notice from the Secretary previous to the meeting that such appropriation is to be acted upon.

SECT. 2. Any member desiring to offer an order appropriating money exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, shall file a copy of such order with the Secretary of the Society at least ten days before the meeting upon which such order shall come up for action.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. The Anniversary shall be celebrated in such a way and manner as the Society shall determine at the regular meeting in December, or at any special meeting called for that purpose.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. Any dispute arising in the Society, shall be settled and finally adjusted by the Government, and the parties not submitting to their decision shall be liable to fine or expulsion, at the discretion of the Society.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. This Constitution and these By-Laws may be altered or amended when a written proposition for the same shall have been presented at least one regular meeting prior to action being taken thereon, and upon the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

1. The President shall order special meetings of the Society on a requisition signed by ten members, presented at least twenty-four hours previous to the time contemplated for said meeting to take place, and direct the Secretary to notify the members of the same and the object set forth in the requisition.

2. The President shall preserve decorum and order; may speak to points of order in preference to other members; and shall decide all questions of order subject to an appeal to the meeting, by motion regularly made and seconded. No other business shall be in order till the question on the appeal shall have been decided.

3. The President shall declare all votes, and he may, upon any member rising and doubting the vote, call on the members for or against the question to rise and stand until they are counted by the Secretary, without any further debate on the question.

4. The President shall propound all questions in the order in which they are named, unless the subsequent motion be previous in its nature, except that in naming sums and fixing times, the largest sum and longest time be put first.

5. When a motion is pending, the President shall entertain no motion, but

1 To adjourn,
2 For the yeas and nays,
3 For the previous question,
4 To lay on the table,
5 To postpone indefinitely,
6 To postpone to a day certain,
7 To commit,
8 To amend,

which several motions shall have precedence in the order above stated, but no motion shall be received from a member, while another has the floor.

6. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the President shall designate the one who is entitled to the floor.

7. A motion to adjourn shall always be considered first in order; and that motion and the motion for the yeas and nays, to lay on the table, and to indefinitely postpone, shall be decided without debate.

8. On all questions and motions whatsoever, the President shall take the sense of the meeting by yeas and nays whenever one-third of the members present shall so require. No motion shall be entertained while the yeas and nays are being called,

except by unanimous consent; nor any debate allowed while the members are voting on any question; nor shall a motion to adjourn be received. When the yeas and nays are being taken, the roll shall be called and no member shall be allowed to vote who shall not be upon the floor at the time his name is called or before the roll call is finished. Any member may change his vote after the yeas and nays have been called through, and before the vote is announced from the Chair.

9. The President shall put the previous question in the following form. Shall the main question be now put? and all debate on the main question shall be suspended until the motion for the previous question shall have been decided. If the question so put be decided in the affirmative, the question shall be taken forthwith on the pending amendments in their order, and then upon the original motion. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, shall be decided without debate, excepting on an appeal from the decision of the Chair, and on such appeal no member shall be allowed to speak more than once without the consent of two-thirds of the members present.

10. Every member when about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Society, shall rise and respectfully address himself to the President, shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality, and when he has done speaking shall sit down.

11. No member when speaking shall be interrupted by another, but by rising to call to order, or for the purpose of making an explanation.

12. No member shall speak more than twice on any one question, and on an appeal and previous question only once, without first obtaining leave of two-thirds of the meeting.

13. When a vote has passed, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof, except in cases of alterations of the Constitution on the same or succeeding meeting, and when a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered.

14. No motion or proposition of a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

15. No motion shall be debatable until seconded and stated from the Chair by the Presiding Officer, and then can only be withdrawn by the mover, with the unanimous consent of the members present, before an amendment is made or a vote taken.

16. Any question shall be divided when called for by any member, if the sense will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost, shall neither preclude amendment or a motion to strike out and insert.

17. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing if desired by the Presiding Officer, before being put to the meeting.

18. When a motion to adjourn is made and lost, a motion again to adjourn would not be in order, unless some business has been transacted in the interval between the two motions.

19. These Rules and By-Laws may be altered and amended in accordance with article fifteenth of the Constitution.

20. Any one of these By-Laws may be temporarily suspended, with the consent of three-fourths of the members present and voting.

Cushing's Manual shall be used as the standard for Rules of Order in all cases not herein specified.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. Reading the Minutes of the Previous Meeting.
2. Report of the Board of Directors on Candidates for Membership.
3. Election of Members.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Election of Officers.
6. Unfinished Business.
7. General Business.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS

OF THE

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY OF BOSTON:

BEGINNING WITH THE

RULES AND ORDERS ADOPTED AT THE FORMATION OF THE SOCIETY,

MARCH 17, 1737.

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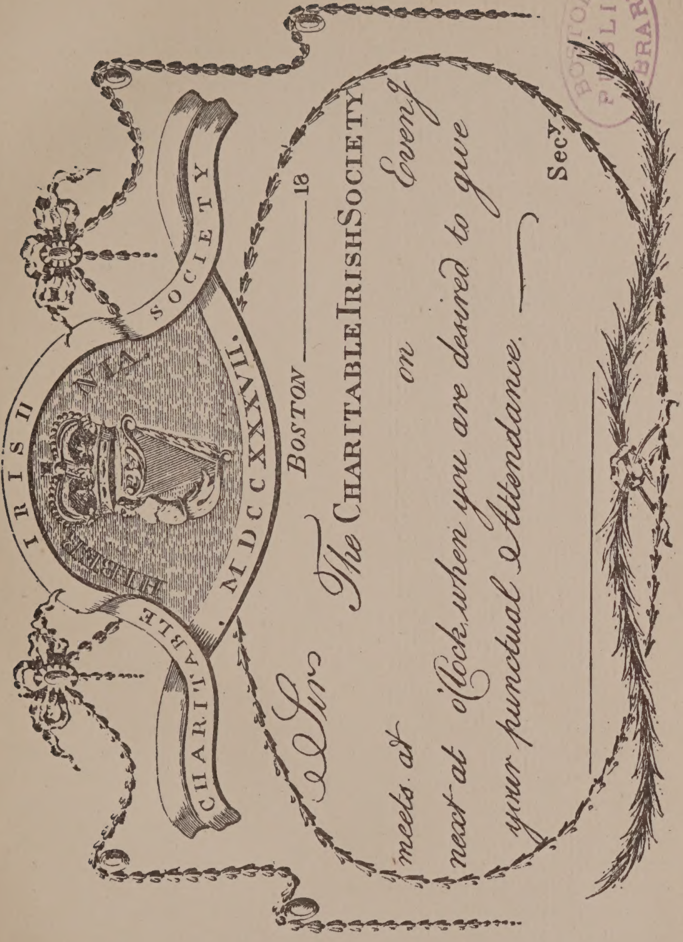

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY
HIBERNIA
M DCC XXXVII.

BOSTON ______ 18

Sir

The CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY meets at ______ on ______ Evening next at ______ o'Clock when you are desired to give your punctual Attendance.

______ Sec^y.

The above is probably the "device" referred to in 1791 [see page 30], though it may belong to an earlier date. It is printed from an electrotype of the original copper-plate, which original is in the possession of the Society at the present day. The figure "8" was probably inserted at the beginning of this century. Reproduced by Mumler's process.

Rules and Orders

agreed upon, by the

Irish Society

in New England for the Management

of their

CHARITY.

Whereas; Several Gentlemen, Merchants and Others, of the Irish Nation residing in Boston in New England, from an Affectionate and Compassionate concern for their countrymen in these Parts, who may be reduced by Sickness, Shipwrack, Old age and other Infirmities and unforeseen Accidents, Have thought fitt to form themselves into a Charitable Society, for the relief of such their poor and indigent Countrymen, without any Design of not contributing towards the Provision of the Town Poor in general as usual. And the said Society being now in its Minority, it is to be hoped and expected, that all Gentlemen, Merchts and others of the Irish Nation, or Extraction, residing in, or trading to these Parts, who are lovers of Charity and their Countrymen, will readily come into and give their Assistance to so laudable an undertaking; and for the due Regulation and Management of said intended Charity, the Society, on the 17th day of March, in the Year 1737, agreed on the following Rules and Orders.

I. This Charity is intended and to be appropriated to and for the Relief of Poor, aged, and infirm Persons, and such as have been reduced by Sickness, Shipwrack, and other accidental Misfortunes, Contributers, who may by such Misfortunes become Objects to be always first preferred.

II. All persons of evil Fame or Repute, are to [be] excluded as unworthy this Charity, and also all Persons reduced in other Countries and having suffered no Misfortune in their Passage hither shall not be deemed Objects of this Charity; and all Irish Men, or of Irish Extraction, being capable and invited to joyn in this Charitable undertaking, and refusing the same, are to be for ever excluded the Benefit thereof.

III. In order to raise a Stock for such Charitable Uses every Member on his Admission into said Society, shall pay the sum of Ten Shillings at least, and shall Quarterly contribute the sum of Two Shillings: and all further Donations and Benefactions of the Members and other well-disposed Persons towards forwarding the Stock of the Society, shall be thankfully received, and Entered into the Society's Books, with the Names of the Donors.

IIII. That in order to regulate the Admission of Members into said Society, every Person that shall from time to time desire to be admitted a Member thereof, shall first apply to the Managers of said Society, at their Monthly Meeting, and obtain their Consent, which Consent shall be notified to the Society at their Quarterly Meeting, to be approved or rejected by the Majority of Voters, every such Person on his Admission, paying, and contributing, as in the foregoing Article is express'd.

V. That as soon as the Stock shall amount to the sum of Fifty Pounds, that then the same shall be punctually put to Interest, and the Interest arising thereby, and by all future sums, shall be distributed to the proper Objects of this Charity, so that the Stock may always remain intire.

VI. That as soon as the Interest of the Stock shall amount to Twelve Pounds p^{r} Annum, that then the Members of said Society, at their Quarterly Meetings (a Majority of the Residenters being present) may order a sum not exceeding the Interest of the principal to be distributed, and that no person shall receive as Charity out of said Interest above the sum of Forty Shillings; and as the said Stock and the Interest thereof may increase, then such further Rules to be made for ordering the Distribution of the same, as by a Majority of Voters at their annual Meeting, shall from time to time be agreed on.

VII. That all Applications for Relief, or Charity, shall be by Petition in Writing, the Allegations thereof, to be in the Knowledge of Two or more of the members, and to be given into the Managers four Weeks at least before the Quarterly Meeting: and for all sums to the amount of Forty Shillings or upwards, to be given as Charity to any one Person a Bond or Note for the same shall be taken, payable when able, which Bond or Note shall be payable to the Treasurer of said Society, and his Successors; and the Majority of Voters at their Quarterly Meetings, shall determine who are the proper Objects of said Charity, or any ways entitled to y^e same.

VIII. The Managers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, three Assistants, and Three Key-keepers, with a Servitor to attend the Society's service, the Managers to be natives of Ireland, or Natives of any other Part of the British Dominions of Irish Extraction, being *Protestants, and inhabitants of Boston.

IX. That there shall be an Annual Meeting at Boston, on the Second Tuesday of April every Year, at such place as the Managers shall appoint for the Ellection of Managers for the following Year, and for inspection into the former Year's Management, and also three more Quarterly Meetings on the Second Tuesday of July, Second Tuesday of October, and Second Tuesday of January, for the admission of members, collecting and disposing of Charity and for the making such orders and Rules as from Time to Time may be expedient for the due Regalation of said Society.

X. That at the Annual or Quarterly Meetings, the President or Vice-President being in the Chair, the Rules are to be read before any Business is to be entered upon, and no Affair of Consequence to be offered but what has been previously under the Deliberation of the Managers at some private Meeting by themselves; every Affair or Question to be determined by a majority of the then present Voters, except in abrogating any of these Rules, or in giving any sum of money exceeding the sum of Forty Shill^s to any one person; in these Cases, two thirds of the Voters to agree thereto, and such members as shall be in arrear of their Contribution for the space of four Quarters successive, to be debarred from their Votes, 'till they pay the Contribution so in Arrear: And none but Contributers to have Votes in said Society.

---

*There are good grounds for believing that Roman Catholics were admitted to membership as early as 1742; and it is known that prominent persons of that faith were members in 1770. This clause, we may therefore infer, had been repealed at an early date. In 1804, when the Constitution was revised, the objectionable part was formally abrogated.

XI. That in order to make the true state of the Stock appear there shall be chosen every Year at the Quarterly Meeting immediately preceeding the said Anniversary Meeting (a Committee) to consist of five Members to inspect the Transactions of the Managers of that Year and to examine the Treasurer's Accounts, and to make a Report thereof at the said Anniversary Meeting.

XII. That the Treasurer on his receiving the Society's Stock, Books, &c., shall give in, sufficient security to the President, Vice-President, and one Manager, payable to them, and their respective Successors in said several Offices, to render a just and true Account, and to re-deliver the Stock, Books and Writings, with the Improvements and Donations that may happen in his Time, to the next Treasurer or to the Order of the Society; and the Treasurer, or such Person as the Majority of Voters at the Annual Meetings shall appoint is to be Secretary to said Society, and to keep a fair Journal of all Votes, Entries and Donations, and other Affairs of said Society, and to be allowed for the same as by a Majority of Voters at said Meeting shall be adjudged reasonable, and the Treasurer (with Consent of the Managers) shall let out the Stock at Interest to substantial Persons, taking Bond with two Sureties for every sum, which Bond shall be payable to the President, Vice-President, or Treasurer, or any of them and their Successors, in their respective Offices, and to be registred and the Money to be called in, or fresh Security to be entred into upon the Death of any of the persons, Obligors or Obligees and if Interest shall be due on any of said Bonds for the space of three Months after the Time appointed for the Payment thereof then the said Bonds is to be put in suit; and to prevent all Inconveniencies and keep up a good Harmony in said Society, no Member is to be admitted as a Borrower or Surety.

XIII. The Key-keepers are to attend Gentlemen and others, Natives of Ireland, or of Irish Extraction, residing in these Parts, or Transients, to acquaint them with the Charitable Design, and Nature of this Society, and to invite them to contribute by the Formality of delivering them a Silver-Key, with the Arms of Ireland thereon; and if any Persons do refuse the same, they are to return their Names to some subsequent Quarterly Meeting.

With Good Will Doing Service.

By-Laws,

Agreed upon by the Irish Charitable Society, on the 11th day of April, 1737, for the better regulation thereof.

1st. That in order to keep up a good harmony and Decorum at the Meetings of said Society, and for the more easy carrying on of Business, It is Ordered that every Member at entering the Room shall seat himself, and continue in his seat without noyse or disturbance, till the Rules, by-Laws and Orders be read.

2d. It is Order'd that if any Person has any thing to propose or will debate any matter, such person shall address himself to the Pres^{t} and stand whilst speaking, and if two Persons rise up to speak at the same time then the Pres^{t} to determine who shall be first heard, and the other Person or Persons so offering to speak to keep their seats and silence till the Person speaking has done.

3d. It is Ord^{d} that all Persons Members of said Society, shall at their Quarterly Meetings provide themselves with Change for their Quarterly dues being two Shillings at least and also two Shill^{s} for Expenses of the House and to pay the same into the Treas^{rs} Hands when called by their respective Names, and all Persons on calling the List to keep their Seats to prevent disturbance, Xand further that all Members residing in Boston and not attending at said Quarterly Meetings but sending their Quarterige shall also send one Shilling more for the good of the Stock.X [*Repealed Janu'y* 9, 1738.

4th. Ord^{d} that no Person call for or order any drink into the Room where said Society is Except the Pres^{t} who or some Person appointed by him is to keep an Acc^{t} of the Liquor and to take care that the same do not exceed two Shillings for each Member present. [*Repealed Janu'y* 9, 1738.]

5th. That if any Member shall offer any Indignity to another or shall Swear or Curse in said Society, such Member so offending, shall pay as a Fine to the Fund of said Society, the sum of Ten Shillings and such Member refusing to pay such Fine after being adjudged Culpable by a Majority of the Members present, such Person shall be excluded from said Society.

April 11, 1737. Order'd that the By-Laws, agreed upon for the better Regulation of said Society, be Enter'd in the Book, and be read at every Quarterly Meeting immediately after the Articles.

July 11, 1738. That at every Quarterly Meeting, the Members then present shall and may proceed to Business, at the hour of Eight o'clock in the Evenings of the Spring & Summer Quarters, and at Seven o'clock in the Evenings of the Fall & Winter Quarters, and all Members comeing after the aforesaid Hours to be debarred from their Votes that Evening.

July 8, 1740. That those who shall take up, upon Bonds any Money belonging to the Society, be under Obligation to renew said Bonds Yearly, Paying (besides the interest,) Twenty Shillings annually to the Box for every Fifty Pounds, and no Person to be possess'd of more than Fifty Pounds belong^{g} to the Stock.

July 14, 1741. All or any of the Managers that shall be absent from the Quarterly Meetings, shall pay as a Fine for the good of the Box Five Shillings, except he or they can offer a Reasonable Excuse.

April 10, 1744. All the Members who appear at the Annual and Quarterly Meetings to be Decent and Clean, without Capps or Aprons.

April 10, 1753. That every Member meet upon due Warning at six o'clock on the second Wednesdays of April, July, October & Janu'y Annually, and in Case of any Member's Absence, they are to Forfeit the sum of Eight Pence except they can make it appear to the Majority of the Members at the next Meeting it was absolutely necessary.

April 9, 1754. This Fine enlarged to One Shilling and Four Pence.

1766, *April* 8th At an Annual Meeting held at James Mayce's:

John Ball haveing served as secretary seventeen years, desired to be excused, which was Granted, and the Thanks of the Society given him for his services, he being allowed nothing for it, save what he ought to have paid in Common with the other Members.

Voted, Unanimously John Ball be Secretary, and paid as the Society shall see meet.

That Thirty shillings be paid Mary Knox as Charity on her Petition of this Date.

1767, *October* 13th At a meeting held at Mrs. Sarah Beans:

The Society has Let out on Interest to John Robertson, Abraham Ireland & Elishia Howard as their Bond payable to Wm. Mackay and Danl. Malcom for ye use of ye Irish Society, Dated July 7, 1767 for £70..13..4. Which Bond is now in the hands of Nicholas Tabb, Treasurer.

N. B. Observe Richard Taylor John Robertson and Abraham Ireland Bond to ye Society Dated ye 17 July 1766, for £66..13..4 was given up to Jno. Robertson & others when they give ye above Bond for £70..13..4.

1768, *April* 12th Voted that there shant be above 1/4d a man spent at a meeting before the Business of the Evening be over, & the reckning called & settled and that a Clarke be Chosen Each Evening to settle the reckning &c.

Voted, Thanks to the Revd Mr. John Moorhead for his good advice & conduct at ye present meeting.

1769, *April* 11th Voted Messrs Robertson & Copy Bond to the Society be put in the hands of Robt. Auchmuty Esqr. to be put in suit.

Voted Adam Thompson, servitor Forty shillings on his petition — and Patrick O'Lara on his petition *Four Dollars*—and the thanks of the Society Voted Andrew Black for his services as Secretary.

1770, *October* 9th At a Meeting at Mr. John Colemans:

Mr. Archibald McNiell agreable to a late Vote of the Society, waited on Robert Auchmuty, Esqr. to know what was done in regard to the Bond belongs to the Society; who Reports that agreable to said Vote, He has from Time to time, waited on said Auchmuty but could not be fully assertained of the Situation of said Bond,—Therefore:—

Voted, Unanimously That said McNeill be further requested to Wait on Said Auchmuty & the Clerk of the Superior Court to obtain a Certainty of the Situation of said Bond & report the same to the President & Vice

President & consult with them what is necessary to be done in said affair, in secureg the payment of said Bond. And the Society engages to pay & reimburst said McNeill what Expence & Charge he may be at in prosecuteg said affair and bringing it to a final Issue.

1770, *December* 11th At a meeting at Capt Lewis FitzGeralds.

Voted Unanimously, That Capt William Mackay & Mr. Archibald McNeill, wait on Robt. Auchmuty, Esq'r. & further consult him relating to Securing the payment of the Bond belonging to the Society, & in case said Auchmuty advises Mr. McNeill be requested to proceed up the Country to the places of abode of the Bonded, furnish'd with proper Authority to procure the Society's Money; And the Society engages to pay and reimburst said McNeill what Expence & Charge he may be at in prosecuteg the same, out of the Society's Box.

1771, *April* 9th At an Annual Meeting at Capt Lewis FitzGeralds:

Voted, That the Charity of this Society shall be Confind & only extend to, the Members of this Society their Families or Offspring, as are in Indigent Circumstances.

Whereas, Capt William Mackay has laid before the Society a Letter from John May Junr Duputy Sheriff for Lancaster in the County of Worcester, as follows —

Lancaster, March ye 20th: 1771.

Sr. I have done the very best I possibly could with the Execution in your favr against Steward &c, but was obliged to Settle it on good Security to receive the Money in a short time. I could do no otherwise except I had committed the Debtors, & I knew you was too much of a Gentleman to desire that, as it would not recoverd the Money so soon as in this way, & I hope I shall have your approbation for my Conduct, if you will lett the Money tarry here, I will take care to make you unquestionable Security, by Land or bondman in such a Manner that the Interest shall be punctually paid. If you approve of this, please to send me a line, that I may apply to some one you can Confide in, who will recommend the Suriety, otherwise as soon as I possibly can recover the Money I will return it to you. It is now on Interest, & I must beg a short time to Collect it or the Bondsman will suffer. I am with great Esteeem your most Humle Servt.

Sign'd. JOHN MAY, JUNR.

To WM. MACKAY, ESQR.

1771, *Aug.* 13th At a Meeting at Mr. Benja. Burdicks Junr.:

Whereas the Money due to the Society from Robertson & others for their Bond dated July 1767, is paid into the hands of the President Capt William

Mackay y^{e} Billet rec^{d} from him, being Eighty Eight Pounds Lawfull Money: Therefore Voted Unanimously,

That Cap^{t}. Will^{m} Mackay,
Mr. Neall M^{c} Intyer,
Mr. And^{w} Black,
be a Committee to lett out said Sum on good Land and Personal Security (the Land laying & persons living not exceeding Twenty Miles from Boston,) according to their best judgment.

1772, *April* 14th At a meeting held at Sarah Beans:

Voted that the thanks of this Society be given to Nich's Tabb our late Treasurer, & Mr. Samuel Condon our late Secretary, for their past and faithfull services, and that the same be entered on the Society's Books.

Voted, that the Note from the proprietors of the Long Wharf for Ninety Pounds, the property of this Society, & made payable to the President, Vice President, or their Successors, be lodged in Treasurer's hands.

1773, *April the* 13th At a Meeting of the Irish Society at Benj^{n} Burdicks, fore street:

Voted, that every member for the future shall pay one shilling Lawfull at every meeting, towards the Charitable fund, and that the three pence usually collected for defraying the expence, be struck off.

1775, *February* 21st At a Meeting of the Irish Society at Mrs. Beans:

Vot^{d} y^{t} Mr. Will^{m} M^{c} Neill wait on the Widow Lahay to enquire into her circumstances, & if found to be necessitous to pay her six Dollars she signing a Petition for the same. JOHN MCLEAN, SEC^{Y}.

1784, *October* 26th At a Meeting of the Charitable Irish Society at Mr. John Tufts: the President, William Mackey, made a short and appropriate address, which by vote of the Society was placed on the Records, as follows :—

Gent^{m} Members of the Charitable Irish Society, I congratulate you on this Joyful Occasion, that we are assembled again after Ten years absence occasioned by a Dreadful and Ruinous war of near Eight years; also that we have Conquered One of the greatest and most potent Nations on the Globe so far as to have peace and Independency. May our friends, Countrymen in Ireland, Behave like the Brave Americans till they recover their Liberties.

Voted that William Mackey, Simon Elliot & Moses Black be a Committe to Examine the Treasurer's Accounts & Waite on Mr. Giles Alexander Agent for the Proprietors of Long wharf, to know if he will allow Compound Intrest on the Bond given to this Society by him, and if he will allow

Compound Interest, that the said Committee be Empowered to Take a new Bond for Principal & Interest. If he will not allow Compound Interest to demand principal and Interest, & if it should not be paid in one month after so Demanded Then to be put in suit next January Court.

1786, *January* 31st At a Meeting at Mrs Loring:

Voted, That Members of Other Charitable Irish Societys be admitted to this Charitable Society as Visiting Bretheren.

1791, *April* 12th At an annual meeting of the Charitable Irish Society held at Mr. John Bryant's in State Street:

Voted—That all members admitted and all officers chosen hereafter be by Ballot, two thirds of the Votes of the members present making a choice.

1791, *June* 14th Upon the motion of Mr. Simon Elliot Junr. —Voted, that a number of notifications, upon a new plan, with a device representing the Arms of Ireland &c, be procured for the use of the Society, and that Mr. Simon Elliot Junr. & the Secretary be a Committee for procuring the same.

1792, *April* 10th The Treasurer's Account being laid before the Society, was examined, and there appearing to be a Balance of thirty five pounds 7/4 ½ due the Society, it was therefore voted that the Account be approved and recorded, & that the Treasurer be requested to loan thirty pounds of the said Balance, upon good Security.

1794, *March* 17th Voted, That this be the annual meeting for the present year & that the annual meeting in future be on the 17th day of March instead of the second Tuesday in April, and the other meetings as usual.

Upon motion of Mr. Gardner,—Voted that a Sum not exceeding three pounds be appropriated to purchase School Books for poor Children of Irish Extraction, & that the President, Vice President & Secretary be a committee for that purpose.

1795, *January* 13th At a Meeting, at the Shakespeare Hotel:

Voted, That the same Committee in the Name of the Society Invite the Revd Dr. Jeremy Belknap to Dine with them on the day of our Annual Feast, and that the same Committee in the Name of the Society have Liberty to Invite one other Gentleman of the Clergy of this Town also to Dine with them at the same time.

Voted, That the above Committee be empowered to invite Twelve other Gentlemen, not members of the Society to Dine at our Table at our Annual Feast they being accountable for the Expense.

1795, *March* 17th At a Meeting at the Long Room—Theatre:

The Committee appointed to Invite two Gentlemen of the Clergy of Boston to dine with the Society on this day, Introduced the Revd Doct Belknap & Revd Doct Howard.

1796, *March* 17th At a meeting of the Charitable Irish Society, held at Mr. Mahoney's, Federal Street:

A letter was Read to the Society from Mr. Francis Wright acknowledging a debt due the Society amt. Five Hundred Dollars, and requesting to discharge the same.

Voted, That Mr. Wright's letter be presented to the Treasurer, with directions to continue the Loan to Mr. Wright on the present Existing mortgage. But in case of refusal on the part of Mr. Wright to hold said Loan, to receive the money, discharge the mortgage, & Vest the amount in the Three or Six ꝑ Cent Stocks of the United States.

Voted, that the President, Vice President, & Mr. Thomas English, be a Committee to prepare and present to the Legislature at their next meeting a Petition for Incorporating the Irish Society.

1797, *January* 10th At a meeting of the Charitable Irish Society, at James Vilas:

Voted, a Dinner on St Patricks day & the following Gentn. to provide it—Vizt.—Simon Elliot, Esqr., Capt. Danl. McNeill, Mr. Thomas English.

Voted The above committee prepare such Toasts as the occasion may Require.

Voted That the above committee be authorized to admit such Gentn. as may appear proper subjects for the Celebration, they paying their own Club.

1797, *August* 8th Voted the following Gentn. Thomas English, Esqr. Capt James McGee & Capt Robert Gardner as a Committee to Investigate the Society's Funds & devise means to increase them, & make report at the next Meeting.

1798, *March* 17th Capt Robert Gardner one of the committee for examining the funds &c. was requested to report, who replied they should not be ready until the next Meeting.

1798, *June* 12th The President & a few members meet & adjourned until the second Tuesday in August next.

1798, *August.* The Society were not warned Because the Contagion raged, & the members principaly out of Boston.

1798, *October*. The Society were not warned Because the Contagion was not entirely Eradicated, and the Members not generally Returned.

1898, *December* 11th Only three Members present, therefore business was suspended until the next meeting on the 8th day of January next.

1799, *January* 8th Voted that a Committee be appointed to Investigate the Treasurer's Accounts, and make return on the 18th of March, 1799. The following Gentn Chosen, vizt: Tho. English, Robert Gardner, James McGee.

Voted, that the Secretary shall be directed to offer a Subscription paper to the members of the Society for the Celebration of St. Patrick, and if a sufficient number be obtained in the opinion of a Committee that shall be appointed, to Order a Dinner, Monday the 18th of March next at James Vila's,—And to meet at 12 o'clock, to Transact the Annual Business, & to Dine at half-past Two, P. M.

Voted that a Committee be appointed to nominate the Genn who shall be invited to the Celebration of St. Patrick.

The following Genn Chosen Vizt. Simon Elliot, Robert Gardner, Wm. Mackay, Jun. & Thomas Neil.

1799, *March* 17th & 18th Voted that the report of the committee consisting of Thomas English, Robert Gardner and James McGee be accepted, and that the Secretary record the same, and serve the Treasurer with a Copy.

In Commitee Voted that when the Treasurer exhibits his annual accots for adjustment—that he also produce a list of the Society's funds specifying the particulars in which they are Invested—and that he also give Bonds to a Committee of the Society to be appointed for that purpose, to Respond to the Society the amount of the Funds, or in case of his Death that his Executors, or administrators shall so Respond. Boston, March 5, 1799.

THOMAS ENGLISH,
JAMES McGEE,
ROBERT GARDNER.

Voted, that Thomas English, James McGee and Robert Gardner be a committee to receive the Bond reported March 5th, 1799.

1799, *June* 10th President, Vice President, and all the members absent Except the Secretary,—Therefore all business is suspended until the next meeting.

1799, Second Tuesday of *August*. The Society were not warned. Because the extreem heat of the weather, the shortness of the Evenings, and a number of the members residing in the Country during the Summer season.

1800, Second Tuesdays of *June* and *August*. The Society were not warned Because the extreem heat of the weather—the shortness of the Evenings, and a number of the members then residing in the Country.

1800, Second Tuesday of *October*. The Society were not warned Because the President & Vice-President were both absent.

1800, Second Tuesday of *December*. All the members duly Notified. One member & the Secretary appears, Business Suspended.

1801, *March* 17th Voted, the following Gentlemen be a committee for Adjusting the Accounts of the Society with the Administrators of the Estate of Mr. William Mackey late Treasurer of this Society, Vizt.

Robert Wier, Junr., Robert Gardner, Pat. Carson.

1801, Second Tuesday of *December*. Voted that Thirteen dollars be refunded Colo. Robert Gardner, which sum he gave in the name of the Charitable Irish Society to the Distressed Passengers on board the Brige. Albicore, Capt. Courtney.

Voted that Colo. Robert Gardner be requested to accept the thanks of this Society for his prompt & early attention to the Relief of our distress'd brethren.

1802, *March* 8th Voted that the Secretary be requested to present the Delinquent members with a bill of their arrearages, receive their reply & make return to the Society at their next Meeting.

Voted that a Dinner be provided to Celebrate the Anniversary of St. Patrick.

Voted that a Committee be chosen to provide a Dinner at James Vila's, the following Gentn. were chosen,—Simon Elliot, Robt. Gardner, Robt Wier, Pat. Carson.

1802, *June* 8th Voted that a Committee be appointed with dispensing Power to relieve distress'd Hibernians where their immediate necessity require a sum not Exceeding Ten Dollars, which sum shall be given by a Majority of the Committee and shall be reimbursed at the next Meeting.

Voted that a Committee consist of Three.

Voted the following Gentlemen, Vizt.

Genl. Simon Elliot, Andrew Dunlap, Senr., & Pat. Carson.

1802, Second Tuesday of *October*,—12th The Society were not warned Because the Unfortunate Contagion was not perfectly Eradicated and the members not all returned to Boston.

1803, 17th day of *March*, a Meeting of the Charitable Irish Society was held at Robert McCormick's:

1803, The second Tuesday of *June*,—14th The Society was not warned because a number of the Society was out of Town for the Summer Season and the Evenings being so short.

1803, on the second Tuesday of *August*. The President out of Town. The Vice-President's Family Sick, therefore business was suspended until the next meetg

1804, Second Tuesday of *April*, by adjournment.

Copy of Circular Letter to Delinquents of Charity Voted on the 17th of March 1804, Vizt. It appears by the Records of the Charitable Irish Society, that you are a Member of that Institution. The subscribers are appointed a Committee for the purpose of inquiring whether you wish to continue your membership in that Society. The pleasure of your company is requested at the Celebration of the Anniversary of St. Patrick's Festival. Your account with the Society is hereby respectfully transmitted by your Humble Servants.

Simon Elliot,
John Magner,
Thos O. Selfridge.

1806, *March* 13th At a meeting of the Government of the Charitable Irish Society:

Voted, The Secretary send invitations to the Rev'd Clergymen, viz't Doct. Francis A. Matignon, John Cheverus & John Murray.

Voted, The Secretary insert the time of Dinner on the Notifications, half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

1808, *April* 14th At a meeting by adjournment at James Vila's:

Votes for officers for the ensuing year.

Voted —— Gen'l Simon Elliot, *President.*
Thomas English, *Vice President.*
John Magner, *Treasurer.*
Andrew Dunlap, *Keeper of the Silver Key.*
Shubael Bell, *Corresponding Secretary.*
John Beane, *Secretary.*
Timothy Hunt,
John Gillis, } *Trustees.*
William Daily,

Voted, That a Committee of Five members, be appointed to settle and adjust the Accounts of the Society, with full power to invest the Funds of the Society Permanently, that they may be applied according to the Spirit and intention of the Contributors, and be held at the disposal of the Society whenever the Society shall be regularly assembled & organized for that purpose.

No charity or fines collected at this meeting.

Fire is cried & Bells ringing, the Society disperse.

1808, on the fourth day of *November.* Meeting by the Government:

Voted, the Trustees of this Society be impowered to prefer a Petition to the Legislature for the incorporation of the Society.

1810, *December* 31st At a meeting at the Exchange Coffee House, by adjournment from the 3rd Monday of December:

Voted, that if a sufficient number of persons subscribe to justify it in the minds of the Committee, that they be impowered to Invite in the name of the Society, His Excellency the Governour and his two aids, His Hon'r the Lieu't Governor, Bishop Cheverus & Rev'd Mr. Matignon, Rev'd Mr. John Murray & the Rev'd Mr. Mitchel, to dine with the Society on said Festival.

1811, *March* 18th

Voted, Robert Gardner,
William Lennon,
John Beane,
be a Committee to form a design for a Certificate of membership and report at the next Meeting.

1813, *June* 21st At a meeting at Messrs. Strong & Brown's:

Voted, the Seal furnished by William Lennon be accepted and used by the Society, and the Bill for the same paid by the Treasurer.

Voted, a Certificate of membership be furnished to each member, he paying not less than One Dollar.

Voted, a committee be appointed to procure a plate and carry into effect the above vote.

Voted, the following Gent'n compose the Committee.

Shubael Bell,
William Lennon,
Patrick Brown.

1813, *December* 19th Voted, the keeper of the Silver Key be authorized to deliver the Certificates of membership to each member and receive payment thereof, a sum not less than One Dollar for each Certificate and as much more as their generosity may admit.

1814, *December* 19th. Voted, the Secretary notify the Right Rev'd John Cheverus, Bishop, by a card, of his invitation to the Celebration of the Festival of the Holy St. Patrick.

1815, *March* 17th. At the annual meeting at the Exchange Coffee House. Voted, unanimously a Committee be appointed to inform Gen'l Simon Elliot of his election as President of the Charitable Irish Society.

Voted, the following members be the Committee, vizt.

Thomas O. Selfridge, Esq'r, Shubael Bell, Esq'r, &c., Capt. James Magee,	*Committee.*

1815, *December* 18th. At a meeting at Mr. Dowes Hotel:

Voted, the Society celebrate the anniversary of the Festival of the Holy St. Patrick, on the 18th day of March 1816, the 17th day being Sunday.

Voted, the following members be the Committee of arrangements, vizt. Abraham Strong, Walter Welsh, William Lennon & Jno. Beane.

Voted, the Committee of arrangements are impowered to invite Eight Gentlemen to the Festival, vizt. John Cheverus, D.D., Bishop; F. A. Matignon, D.D.; Rev'd Asa Eaton; English, French & Spanish Consuls.

1816, *September* 16th. Voted, Judge Parkers Bill be paid for assistance to distressed Irish passengers bound to New York, turned on shore in Boston.

1816, *December* 15th. Voted, the following members be a Committee, to Request the Right Rev'd Bishop Cheverus to address the Society on the anniversary of the Holy St. Patrick, 1817, and that there be a Collection made for the Relief of the Poor. Shubael Bell, Esq., Capt. James Magee,
Gen'l Simon Elliot, Thomas English, Esq.

Voted, that the following Gentlemen, be presented with a Card of invitation to the Festival of the Anniversary of the Holy St. Patrick 1817, vizt. The Right Rev'd Bishop Cheverus, D.D., Rev'd Asa Eaton, D.D., Rev'd Mr. Felsh.

1817, *March* 17th. Received of the Rev. Bishop, collected at Church, $36.55. Voted, the following members be a committee to wait on the Right Rev'd Bishop John Cheverus, to request the favour of his giving the Society a copy of the discourse he delivered on the 17th day of March, 1817.

Abraham Strong, Shubael Bell, John McNamara,	*Committee.*

1817, *March* 22nd Voted, the President invest the surplus moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, in such United States Stock, as will produce the greatest interest.

1817, *June* 16th At a meeting at Mr. Isaac Dowes, State Street.

Voted, Charity to James Miler, for the purpose of purchasing a wooden Leg, Three and one-half Dollars.

1817, *September* 15th Voted, John McNamara, Patrick McNarney & Isaac Dowe be a Committee to enquire into the merits of the situation of the Emigrants late arrived from Ireland and make return to the government.

1819, *April* 1st At a meeting at Concert Hall.

State of the Society's Funds April 1st, 1819, Vizt.

Edward Fisher of Newton, Mortgage, $834.41................	$834.41
Balance in the hands of Peter Fenigan, present Treasurer......	114.00
" " " Shubael Bell, Esq'r., "	50.08
" " " Abraham Strong, late "	92.01
Cash Shubael Bell p'd Peter Fenigan, his Charity............	2.00
	$1,092.50

1819, *September* 20th At a quarterly meeting at Mr. Thomas Murphy's.

Voted, James Willson is authorized to send on to Philadelphia, for medals agreeable to his order, 75 in number, amount $93.75.

1819, *December* 20th Voted, the Society do not have an Annual Dinner because it happens on Friday.

1822, *March* 18th At a meeting at Mr. William Foster's Concert Hall.

Voted, the thanks of the Society to the Right Rev'd Bishop Cheverus and Rev'd William Taylor, for Bestowing to the Society the sum of Forty-three dollars, rec'd at a collection at a Sermon preached by the Rev'd William Taylor, in the Catholic Church on the 17th March, 1822.

1825, *March* 17th At the anniversary meeting at the Exchange Coffee House.

Voted, that a vote of thanks be presented to the Rev. William Taylor, Rector of the Catholic Church in Boston, for the sum of Thirty Dollars and sixty Cents presented to the Society by him, which was collected in the Catholic Church on the 17th of March, Eighteen Hundred and Twenty-five

1826, *September* 18th The Committee appointed to take into consideration the faithful and highly beneficial services of our late Secretary and worthy brother Mark Byrne, beg leave to report that the Irish Society present to Mr. Byrne at their next quarterly meeting, a Silver Cup, with such appropriate inscription as a Committee chosen for that purpose may deem worthy of his high deserts.

John McNamara, (*Chairman.*)
Tho's Jordan,
Abraham Moore,
Bernard Fitzpatrick.

The above unanimous report accepted.

MICH. RYAN, *Secretary.*

On motion of Col. Moore, that a committee of six be appointed to prepare for the next quarterly meeting, on the third Monday of December next, the Silver Cup as above: vote taken and accepted.

The above named gentlemen with Messrs. Andrew Dunlap and H. B. Smith constituted the committee.

1830, *March* 15th The following Gentlemen were chosen as a committee of investigation of the moral character of proposed members, vizt.,

Edw'd Kitts, Dan'l McGowan, Mich'l Higgins.

1830, *March* 17th According to a vote passed at the anniversary meeting, the Government of the Society has invested the above funds and taken a mortgage for the same, on the Catholic Church in Pawtucket, R. I., at 6 per cent. per annum, the interest to be paid annually, on or before the anniversary.

1830, *June* 21st At a quarterly meeting held at Mr. Thomas Murphy's, corner of Federal & Franklin Streets: Bernard Fitzpatrick, President, in the chair.

Voted, That the Government shall on to-morrow wait on the Right Rev'd Bishop Fenwick and request him to give ample Security for the money he had already borrowed. Say $480.

1830, *September* 20th It was Voted, That the report of the committee of investigation, be accepted and the following persons be admitted as members, viz,

Rev'd Thos. J. O'Flaherty.
Gen'l John McNeil.
Francis McKenna.
Patrick Murphy.
Thomas Paine.
Arthur McEvoy.
Henry Nicholson.
John Eviston.

1831, *June* 20th At a quarterly meeting held at the Exchange Coffee House: Jas. Riley was appointed Secretary, and Thos. Kennedy, Keeper of the Silver Key, the remainder of the year.

Voted, That James Ryan be one of the Committee to distribute the charity money in place of Edward Kitts, resigned.

1833, *March* 18th At the anniversary meeting held at Gallagher's Howard St. House:

Voted, To present the Hon'l Edward Kavanaugh, with a Diploma and Medal of the Society.

Voted, That the officers of the Society be a Committee to consider the propriety of purchasing Standards, Banners, &c., for the Society and to report next quarterly meeting.

1833, *June* 19th At a meeting of a Committee of the Charitable Irish Society, held at Mr. Thomas Murphy's:

It was voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait on the private Secretary of the President of the United States, and ascertain at what time it would be most convenient for the President [ANDREW JACKSON,] to receive the respects which the Society wished to pay to the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, on the occasion of his visit to this City.

Voted, That James Boyd, Francis McKenna and Isaac Means, be a committee for that purpose.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait on Andrew Dunlap, Esq're, and request him to introduce the Society to the President.

Committee for that purpose, Thos. Murphy, Dennis W. O'Brien and John McNamara.

Voted, That James Boyd, President of this Society, will deliver an address to the President of the United States.

Voted, That a Committee of three be appointed to retire and nominate a Banner Bearer. When Francis McKenna, Mich'l Riley and Dan'l McGowan were appointed a Committee and reported the name of Mr. John McNamara, who was chosen.

Voted, That the following Gentlemen act as Marshals, to conduct the Society to the Lodgings of the President at the Tremont House, at half-past nine o'clock, on Saturday evening, June 22nd, being the time selected by the President.

Chief Marshal, Wm. P. M'Kay,
Walter Madigan,
John F. Carroll,
Thos. Bogue,
Jas. Sullivan,
Arthur McEvoy,
Patrick Sharkey,
Lawrence Doyle,
Thos. Swords,
James King,
Thos. W. Short,
Martin Whelan,
Charles Short.

On the 22nd of June, pursuant to previous appointment, the Society to the number of about one hundred met: they then proceeded in a body under the direction of the Marshals to the Tremont House, where they were received by the President in that kind-hearted, free and affectionate manner, so characteristic of himself, and so congenial to the feelings of Irishmen. After having been introduced to him, first collectively and then individually by Col. Prescott, the President of the Society, Mr. James Boyd, addressed the President as follows:—

"Sir:—The Members of the Charitable Irish Society of this City, have with much anxiety sought this interview and now feel very proud in having an opportunity afforded of paying their respects to you personally. Your name, Sir, has so long been familiar to them, a subject of the highest admiration to many, and of kind respect to all, that they thought they would be guilty of inhospitality, (a crime which Irishmen do not wish to be chargeable with,) did they allow this occasion to pass without visiting you in a body. This Society Sir, is comprised exclusively of Irishmen and their direct descendants, a class of citizens in this community, not opulent, but I may be allowed to say industrious. We are all, Sir, working bees in the hive. We fill the place now, that was once occupied by men who have done the State some service in times of peril and danger, men who did not withdraw themselves from the ranks fighting the battles of Liberty, nor ever withhold the most zealous support to the Constitution and Laws and Magistrates of this our adopted Country. We hope, Sir, the present generation has not fallen off from the standing maintained by their fathers, and that if occasion required, the motto on our Banner would be a promise which would be willingly performed at any time. As I have already remarked, Irishmen have never been backward in giving support to the institutions of this Country, nor in showing due respect to the Chief Magistrate thereof, but when the highest Office is held by the *son* of an Irishman, we must be allowed to indulge in some feelings of pride as well as patriotism. As this is your first visit to the Northern portion of the Union, permit us to hope, Sir, that you may find much here to please you, that you will return with a knowledge that this community is an industrious, a prosperous and a happy one, and as we hope the welfare of Irishmen is a subject not uninteresting to you, we may be allowed to say that here we are generally contented. We do our part towards the support of all public institutions and receive a full share of their benefits.

"Allow me, Sir, to hope that you may have a safe and pleasant journey till you again reach the centre of the Nation, and that the remainder of your life may be as long and happy, as the past has been brilliant and successful."

The President replied in the following words:

"I feel much gratified, Sir, at this testimony of respect shown me by the Charitable Irish Society of this City. It is with great pleasure that I see so many of the Countrymen of my Father assembled on this occasion. I have always been proud of my ancestry and of being descended from that noble race, and rejoice that I am so nearly allied to a country which has so much to recommend it to the good wishes of the world; would to God, Sir, that Irishmen on the other side of the great water, enjoyed the comforts, happiness, contentment and liberty, that they enjoy here. I am well aware, Sir, that Irishmen have never been backward in giving their support to the cause of liberty. They have fought, Sir, for this Country valiantly, and I have no doubt would fight again were it necessary, but I hope it will be long before the institutions of our Country need support of that kind; accept my best wishes for the happiness of you all."

This being gone through with, the Society were about to withdraw, when the President again took Mr. Boyd by the hand, and in the most affectionate manner held it whilst he expressed himself nearly as follows:—

"I am somewhat fatigued, Sir, as you may notice, but I cannot allow you to part with me till I again shake hands with you, which I do for yourself and the whole Society. I assure you, Sir, there are few circumstances that have given me more heartfelt satisfaction than this visit. I shall remember it with pleasure, and I hope you, Sir, and all your Society will long enjoy health and happiness."

1834, *March* 17th. At the Anniversary Meeting held at Gallagher's Howard Street House.

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be given to Mr. Tyrone Power, for his liberal donation to the Charity fund, being ten dollars.

1834, *August* 29th. At a special meeting held at Mr. Thomas Murphy's.

The Chairman having stated that the object of the present meeting, was to take into consideration the propriety of this Society joining in the Celebration and services about to be observed on the sixth of September next, in honor of the memory of Marshal Lafayette, it was

Voted, That this Society will join in the intended celebration in honor of Marshal Lafayette on the 6th day of next month, by walking in procession on that day.

1834, *September* 6th. The Charitable Irish Society, pursuant to previous notice, met at Julien Hall on the morning of the sixth of September, in order to join in the services about to be observed on that day, in honor of Marshal Lafayette:

Having appointed a standard bearer and twelve marshals, who decorated themselves with the medals of the Society and a special Badge provided for the occasion, in honor of Gen. Lafayette, and bearing his likeness, the Society, preceded by a splendid band of music, marched from the Hall, through Federal, Franklin, Washington and Park Streets, to the State House, where they joined the general procession of citizens. The general procession escorted by nearly all the military companies of Boston, moved from the State House by a circuitous route by the Common, through Washington and State Streets to Faneuil Hall, where a Eulogy on the character of LAFAYETTE was delivered by the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT; at the termination of which, the Society again formed in procession, when having arrived at the Hall and being handsomely complimented by their President, the Society adjourned to their respective homes.

1836, *September* 26th. Voted, That a Committee be appointed to collect subscriptions from members and others to help to defray the extra expenses of celebrating the Centennial Anniversary of this Society, on the 17th of March 1837, in a manner becoming Irishmen and the sons of Irishmen, which was done. Thereupon by another vote it was ordered that the names of the Donors with the sums annexed to their respective names be recorded immediately after the proceedings of the 17th of March, 1837.

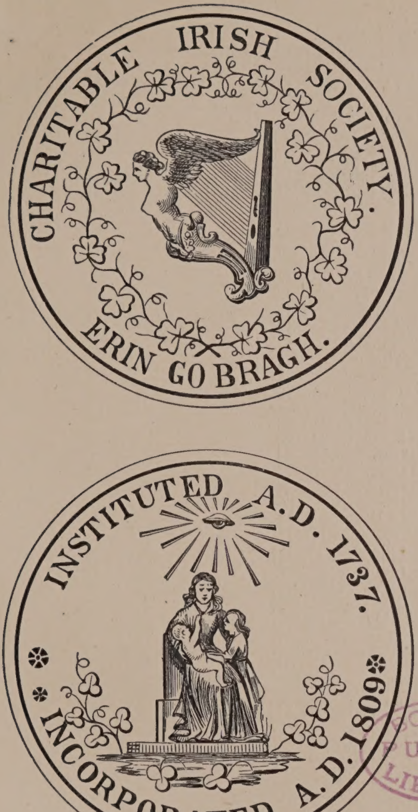
1836, *December* 19th. At a meeting at Concert Hall:

The committee who were appointed to procure an orator, reported that they had chosen James Boyd, Esq., who had kindly accepted, and that they had opened a subscription list for the purpose of defraying the extra expenses on the occasion. Sixteen of the Committee who were present subscribed the sum of sixty-eight dollars, and since then a further sum of thirty-seven dollars.

A vote was also passed to invite all societies friendly to us, to join in the Celebration, and appointed a committee for that purpose, who reported that they had invited the Young Catholic Friends Society,
Charlestown Mutual Relief Society,
United Benevolent Socicety of Journeymen Tailors,
Boston Roman Catholic Mutual Relief Society.

Voted, That the Society celebrate the Centennial Anniversary by a Public Procession, an Oration and a Dinner, that a Committee of Arrangements to consist of thirteen be appointed to carry this vote into effect; said Committee is invested with full power to take the unfinished business of the committee that were discharged.

Voted, That they have power to add to their number, say one from each of the adjacent towns, Salem, Lowell, Providence, Taunton, &c.


CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.
ERIN GO BRAGH.
INSTITUTED A.D. 1737.
INCORPORATED A.D. 1809.

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The above is a fac-simile of Medals,—the steel die of which was ordered by vote of the Society, June 21st, 1852, at a cost of one hundred dollars, to take the place of stamped Medals ordered in 1819; the design of which was a Heart with the same Harp with the word 'Erin' above, and seventeen stars surrounding it, [see page 37,] the die of which could not be found at this time (1852). The Treasurer was ordered to receive the old Medals and allow their value as old silver.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY,

AT

CONCERT HALL AND MASONIC TEMPLE,

MARCH 17, 1837.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

The Charitable Irish Society met according to previous notice on the 17th of March, 1837, at

CONCERT HALL,

For choice of officers. The Society being organized, the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, viz:—

James Boyd, *President,*
Daniel O'Callahan, *Vice-President,*
William P. M'Kay, *Treasurer,*
William Bell, *Secretary.*

At one o'clock the Society and the Young C. F. Society, together with their invited guests, among whom were His Excellency the Governor, Mayor, City Marshal, Hon. Stephen Fairbanks of the Senate of our State Legislature—Messrs. Kinnicutt, Rantoul and Henchman of the House, and John P. Bigelow, Esq., Secretary of State, formed into a procession under the direction of their Chief Marshal, Ambrose Farrell, Esq., and accompanied by the N. E. Band, proceeded to the

MASONIC TEMPLE,

Where an address was delivered by James Boyd, Esq., President of the Society.

ORDER OF EXERCISES:

VOLUNTARY BY THE BAND.

PRAYER.

BY THE REV. MR. LYNCH.

ORIGINAL ODE.

BY REV. MR. PIERPONT.

To the Emerald Isle, where our kindred are dwelling,
And where the remains of our forefathers sleep,
Our eyes turn to-day, with the tears in them swelling;—
But why are we sad, who this festival keep?
We weep not for ourselves;—for our fathers, our mothers,
Whom we ne'er shall see more; for our sisters, our brothers,
Whom we hope to see yet; O yes, and for *others*
We may not name aloud,—'tis for these that we weep.

Poor Ireland! how long shall thy hardly earn'd treasures
Be wrung from thy hand, that a priesthood may gorge,
Who, year after year, are abroad on their pleasures,
Or swelling the train of a William or George!
'Tis not so with thy sons on this side of the ocean;
Here we open our hands from the grateful emotion
We feel to our priests, for their zeal and devotion,
In removing our sins and the fetters they forge.

At evening the blue eyes of many a maiden
In Erin are lifted to look at the star,
That is hung in the west; and the night wind is laden
With sighs for the loved ones beneath it afar.
Girls of the green isle, O do not deplore us!
In our visions ye're swimming, like angels, before us,
And the Being whose shield of protection is o'er us,
Hath not made the deep an impassable bar.

Though absent, the fount of our faith is not frozen,
While we live, of its upwelling waters we'll draw,
For the maids that we love, for the land that we've chosen,
Where Freedom is nursed at the bosom of Law.
"Land of the free! for the shelter thou'st given
To those whom the storm of oppression has driven
From their homes, may a blessing be on thee from heaven,"
Say the sons and the daughters of Erin go bragh.

ORATION.

BY JAMES BOYD, ESQ.

Gentlemen of the Charitable Irish Society, and Friends:

The world has long established the custom, and experience has shown it to be a useful one, to mark, by certain points or data, the progress of mankind through it. The traveller, by noting the mile-stone, hastens or slackens his pace, as his time may hurry or permit;—the mariner, in taking his daily meridian observation, shifts his helm so as to counteract the wandering occasioned by a lee-way or under-current tendency;—man, in noticing the change of the moon, or the annual return of the sun to a new year's starting point, indicates to all that another portion of time has passed our reach, and silently admonishes to a prudent use of that which may yet remain with us.

Celebrations of anniversaries are events of common occurrence: we mingle in them frequently, and it is hoped and believed that such observances are beneficial to the community. This Society has, through a great portion of its existence, set one day of the year apart, as a day to be kept holy—a day consecrated to recollections of the land of the birth of its members, and to free social intercourse with each other. On every other day of the year we are, and ought to be, citizens of our adopted country;—on *this* day, we are, and ought to be Irishmen: and this we can be—this latter character we can with great propriety resume—for one day out of the three hundred and sixty-five, without derogating from our fidelity to the former. Nay, the doing so, makes us more fit to sustain the character of freemen.

Though the Seventeenth of March has long been observed, and kept as the Annual Festival of this Society, yet it never before came to us under the same circumstances as at the present time. The day which closes the first century and commences the second of its existence, is one which has been thought deserving of a little more than ordinary notice; hence, we are met here on this occasion, and the time we may now spend in this place, will be occupied by noticing, and bringing before you, such subjects as are supposed to be interesting and appropriate.

The first of these may be a brief historical sketch of the Society; and if this should prove to be a dry and dull narrative, an apology must in part be sought in the fact, that the Records, though believed to be entire—

no part apparently lost or missing—are so meagre in detail, so destitute of the "news of the day," that it would require an imaginative, if not a creative talent, to produce from them an "interesting tale." Facts, however, as far as they are furnished by our predecessors, will be laid before you, and those at this time cannot be uninteresting.

The records of our institution show that its original organization was in the year 1737; a number of Irishmen having then associated under the name of *The Irish Society*, and laid the foundation of the fraternal charity, the care of which has descended into our hands. It is pleasant and gratifying to see that the important designs of the founders are still recognized by the practice of their successors at the present day. An extract from the preamble to their rules and orders, will give some insight to the motives which induced the movement we are met to celebrate.

The preamble runs thus:—

"Whereas, several gentlemen, merchants and others of the Irish nation, residing in Boston, in New England, from an affectionate and compassionate concern for their countrymen in these parts, who may be reduced by sickness, shipwreck, old age, and other infirmities and unforeseen accidents, have thought fit to form themselves into a charitable society, for the relief of such of their poor and indigent countrymen, without any design of not contributing towards the provision of the town poor in general, as usual."

This shows, in the clearest manner, that our worthy predecessors possessed the right kind of spirit. The language of this preamble is as broad as the mantle of charity itself; wide enough to cover and bring within the pale of relief, the unfortunate subject of distress, under any of the "ills that flesh is heir to," provided he be one of their countrymen; and it will be noticed, that though *this* charity is only for Irishmen, its promoters declare explicitly that they have not "any design of not contributing towards the provision of the town poor, in general, as usual."

The first article of the rules and orders is a recapitulation, in substance, of part of the preamble, declaring to whom it is intended this charity shall be appropriated. The next article is of another character; it points out those to whom this charity shall *not* be extended. First,—amongst the exempts are placed "all persons of evil fame or repute"; next, "all persons reduced in other countries, and having suffered no misfortune in their passage hither"; then, "all Irishmen or of Irish extraction, being capable and invited to joyne in this charitable undertaking and refusing the same." Here, my friends, is a clause the spirit of which it would be no harm to have operate on some of the Irishmen of the present day. Our founders evidently considered it a disgrace for an Irishman, who possessed the ability to contribute, to keep himself back from assisting in this most laudable undertaking, and took this means of showing their feelings, rendering such unfit subjects of the attention or charity of the Society. I am no advocate for proscriptive rules or laws, nor is it likely that any such will ever be proposed or adopted amongst us; but, were it possible that every Irishman in this vicinity, "being capable," (as expressed one hundred years ago,) would feel for himself that he had not performed all the duties incumbent on him, so long as he permitted himself to be a stranger to our Society, a result would be produced of a gratifying character.

The remainder of these rules and orders is devoted entirely to the internal police of the Society; providing, among other things, for the election of officers, the management of funds, and the distribution of charity. There is nothing in all this that would recompense you for sitting to hear it read over. One provision, however, in the eighth article, I may recur to hereafter.

The next thing, found on our record book, is a list of the names of the members present and paying, at the first, and various succeeding meetings, showing nothing more than the name and the sum paid for admission on those occasions. There seem to have been at the first meeting (one hundred years ago this day) twenty-six members, who contributed £17: 10s., towards the funds. It will not take long to read over these names, a compliment certainly not too great to their memory. Many of them, I think, are names that are now extinct in this city; some of them may be inherited by those of the present day, who do not know, or who might be unwilling to acknowledge, or whom *we* might not be desirous to have establish the fact, that they are of Irish extraction. Such is the mutability of human affairs, and the changes produced in a century.

The names of the twenty-six original members of this Society are as follows:—Robert Duncan, Andrew Knox, Nathaniel Walsh, Joseph St. Lawrence, Daniel McFfall, Edward Allen, William Drummond, William Freeland, Daniel Gibbs, John Noble, Adam Boyd, William Stewart, Daniel Neal, James Mayes, Samuel Moor, Philip Mortimer, James Egart, George Glen, Peter Pelham, John Little, Archibald Thomas, Edward Alderchurch, James Clark, John Clark, Thomas Bennett, and Patrick Walker.

So far as an inheritance in any of these names can be established by honorable men of the present day, we should be most happy in receiving them into fellowship. The descendants of those men whom the Society must honor and revere, so long as it remains *out* of the "receptacle of things lost upon earth," have a claim on our kind feelings, the validity of which will never be questioned nor dishonored, by those who succeed to the privilege of dispensing the charity established by their fathers.

The list of names of the new members, present at the different meetings, is continued from time to time, till October 14th, 1741, during which time something over £100 was contributed as admission fees. There seems, then, to be a break-off till 14th July, 1761, nearly twenty years. This would seem to imply that the Society was almost extinct, during that period; but a sheet, in another part of the book, accounts for part of this time. There, under date of July, 1741, an order is passed, imposing a fine on the managers for absence from the quarterly meetings; and under date of April, 1744, the managers are permitted, by an order, to offer a "reasonable excuse," instead of their money for non-attendance. Under the same date, 1744, is another order or law passed, all of which shows that a regular meeting had been held at that time.

From 1761 to —75, regular entries are made of the meetings and doings of the Society, but from the latter date till October, —84, it does not appear that any meetings were held. This is good evidence that our countrymen of that day were not idle spectators of the great and successful effort made by America for its independence. Irishmen took their part in the noble struggle, and embarked in it with their whole soul. Social enjoyments were not permitted to interfere with the great work, to the accomplishing of which they had joined in pledging "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor." When heart and hand and blood were required in the cause of liberty, they contributed their share most cheerfully; and when the cause had triumphed, and they rested from their labor, one of the first acts of the Society, in resuming its meetings and intercourse, was to congratulate each other on the success which had attended their efforts.

On the night of the first meeting after the war, the President, Mr. William Mackay, delivered a short address, in which he congratulates his brethren on the "joyful occasion" (as he expressed it) "of meeting again after nearly ten years' absence, occasioned by a dreadful and ruinous war—on having conquered one of the greatest nations on the globe, so far as to have peace and independence;" and concludes in these words: "May our friends, countrymen in Ireland, behave like the brave Americans, till they recover their liberties." Such were the feelings under which the members of this Society resumed their meetings on the close of the war of the Revolution.

It would be a most grateful task to lay before you the particular part taken by Irishmen in this country, in the great drama performed on freedom's stage in those days in which every man who had a soul worth saving was an actor. The part taken by any of the members of this Society is not matter of record on our books; nor indeed should we expect that it would be. True merit is never its own trumpeter, and as they fought for the common cause, and received the reward of their valor in common with native citizens, they would not be disposed to make any particular note of how *much* they contributed to the promotion of liberty.

Some things, however, we do know, which are worth noticing. We do know that the leading spirits of those days, who were deputed to set the machinery of the new government in motion, knew of their own knowledge, and saw with their own eyes, that Irishmen were entitled to be constitutionally adopted as free citizens. They were so adopted; and thus their merits and services were honorably acknowledged and rewarded. We know also that the prayer of President Mackay's address, "May our friends, countrymen in Ireland, behave like the brave Americans, till they recover their liberties," was not unheard. The spark elicited from the first flint and steel that came in collision on Bunker Hill, kindled a fire that beamed across the Atlantic. It gleamed on Ireland, and by its light her patriots saw clearly that their tyrant rulers were not invincible; that which at first was but a *light*, became a warmth—a heat—and found fuel of the right kind so abundant in the breasts of Irishmen that ignition was the natural consequence. The fire became a flame, which for a time threatened the destruction of English rule in that country as well as this; but, by the explosion of 1798, hopes that had been raised high, were for a time prostrated.

My friends, I have somewhat accidentally carried myself and your attention across the Atlantic; let us remain there for a moment. Let us invoke the aid of memory to waft us over the dim path of by-gone years, to the home of our forefathers and the scenes in which we ourselves first inhaled the breath of heaven. Let her place us once more amongst the green hills that delighted the first visions of our infancy, and amongst the joyful playmates with whom we first caroled on the lawn. Let her bring before us the time when we were as light-hearted and free as the lark that soared over our heads, or the thrush and the linnet that joined our song from the neighboring hedge. Let her place us at the parental hearth, where, *seemingly*, we may be passing the long winter night in thoughtless indolence, but where, in reality, we were unconsciously inhaling the very spirit of Liberty. Let her bring up the time when stories of the American war were told round by the seniors; or tear-stirring songs, founded on incidents in the rebellion of 1798, were sung by the juniors of the family. Let us there remain, and refresh ourselves with recollections of the days of our youth.

With the mind filled with such recollections, we can easily realize that the prayer of President Mackay, in 1784, was not uttered in vain. What—can you tell me—tended more to promote the organization of the Society of United Irishmen, than the success which attended the revolt in America? That success, and the rational use which was made of it, kindled hopes in the bosoms of Irishmen, which to have realized, they were willing to do as Americans had done,—risk their lives, their fortunes, and their honor on the cast. They did so. By the aid of memory, we can even now see them quit the labor of the spring half completed, and, reversing the order of the times foretold of in the sacred book, turn their pruning-hooks into spears, and the hay-fork and scythe into weapons of war. Thus armed, and their hat adorned with a cockade of nature's own green and white, supplied from the hawthorn hedge, we can see them muster in tens, in twenties, in fifties, in hundreds, and in thousands; and with the same spirit which actuated those who took possession of the heights of Bunker on the 16th of June, march to meet in open fight the mercenary soldiers of their oppressors. To some of us, memory can show the very conflict, and the field made gory by the blood of some of the noblest sons of Ireland, and the boldest of England. To others of us, then too young to take a part, she can renew the distant roar of the cannon,—the breathless anxiety of women and old men for the news from the battle,—the exciting hopes of victory,—the trembling dread of defeat,—the whisper on the wings of the wind that defeat has ensued,—the appalling annunciation that there is jealousy, if not treason, in the camp,—the flight of the discomfited,—the approach of the victor with a torch in one hand and a rope in the other. We can even see the patriot's dwelling in flames, and reduced to ashes, and his wife and little ones, if spared, sent adrift on the world,—the patriot himself, if haply escaped from the field of battle, suspended like a dog, at the corner of the street; and, as if that was not enough, the next hour, his head stuck upon a halbert and lashed up for exhibition on a lamp-post. All this we can see, and much more; much to weep over, and much that, as Irishmen, we might exult in; but, alas! too much over which we will permit the veil of time to remain undisturbed.

As freemen ourselves, we must regret the failure of the struggle then made, in the trust, that had it been successful, a rational use would have been made of the liberty sought for; but, let us now hope that the already fertile fields of our native country may never again be fattened with the blood of her sons, shed in an intestine war. Let the strife hereafter be a mental one. Let knowledge and intelligence be disseminated universally. Let the school-master be the drill-sergeant, under whose training *all* shall be instructed in the duties, the privileges, and the rights of freemen; and then we may expect to see ranks of "United Irishmen" that would be invincible—before whom no despot could stand, and over whom political demagogues could exercise no influence. Ireland, with the possession of general intelligence spread amongst all classes, (as we hope is now in progress of attainment,) would be a spot as ungenial to tyrants as her soil is said to be to toads and reptiles. Let us imitate President Mackay, in uttering a prayer for our native country, and let it be in *part* in his words: "May our countrymen in Ireland behave like the wise citizens of our adopted city and commonwealth, in procuring education for all her children, and thus make sure of *obtaining* the liberties which Americans make sure of perpetuating."

I will now leave this digression, and ask you to return with me, for a few minutes, to the Society's records. Before we made the trip to the other side of the water, I had got as far as 1784, and now, to reach the subject next to be noticed, must, in military phrase, countermarch to 1772. In that year, on the 11th of February, I find that amongst others, John Beane was admitted a member of this Society, and from that time forward there are but few meetings on record in which his name does not stand, as being present and paying his regular contribution. On the 17th of March, 1796, he was elected Secretary, and from that time till 1821, was annually re-elected without any intermission. During this period, (twenty-six years,) the books have an appearance of neatness and good taste much superior to anything of a prior date. In 1819 an assistant secretary was chosen, but Mr. Beane was still relied on as the principal. In 1821 he declined re-election, received a vote of thanks for his excellent services, and was afterwards held and considered an honorary member. Mr. Beane lived and was amongst us till very lately. In 1834 his name is mentioned on our books, thus showing him to have been connected with the Society *sixty-two years*, nearly two-thirds the whole period of its existence. He and the Society were mutually proud of the connection which the Ruler of all things permitted to be continued so long; and as there are many who now hear me who enjoyed a personal intimacy with the good old man, it has been thought that the knowledge of the time of the commencement of his connection with the institution would be acceptable.

In 1809 an act of incorporation was granted by the Legislature to this Society; a circumstance which gave the most solemn sanction to all the past doings of the institution, and rendered to its financial matters afterwards a degree of solidity and permanence not otherwise obtainable. From that time the number of members seem to have increased more rapidly than at any former period, a fact very gratifying so long as our meetings are for the legitimate purposes for which the institution was founded.

After this time, there is little on the books that would be worth your notice now. One hundred years hence something may be gathered out of this portion of the records that will interest those who then fill our places; but things in which any of us have acted a part, cannot be called matters of antiquity, nor could I hope to make their repetition here interesting. I will therefore not follow our records any farther, but will return to a subject noticed in the early part of this Address.

You may recollect that in noticing the first rules and orders of this Society, as adopted in 1737, I said the eighth article thereof might be again referred to in the course of these remarks; and I rejoice that the subject of it can be noticed here and now, under circumstances so much improved since the time that article was written.

The founders of this Society were Protestants; and though we find them to have been fully imbued with the spirit of active charity and benevolence, yet the bigotry and intolerance of the age had its tyrant hold upon them. Under these blighting influences, they make it one of the original rules and orders (Art. 8) that all the officers must be Protestants; showing that the unhappy spirit left in Ireland at the end of the wars of King James and his son-in-law, in the preceding century, had found its way to this side of the Atlantic, and intruded itself into the most holy of the works of Irishmen. We must have charity enough, however, to charge this to the spirit of the times, and not to the individuals who commenced an institution that we take pride in helping to perpetuate. I cannot find any formal revocation of this order; but, under date of 1764, a revised copy of the rules and orders is on record, and in the article which corresponds with this reprehensible one, no such qualification is required, though all others mentioned in the first are copied verbatim in the last. They must, therefore, at this time have seen the impropriety of that stipulation in the article in question.

If a Catholic stood now in the place I have the honor of occupying, it is most likely he would not be disposed to follow this subject any farther. Having stated the fact as found on record, he might conclude that he had done his duty, and leave those acquainted with the conduct of the Society for the last quarter of a century to draw their own inferences. He might be disposed to think that from his mouth "comparisons might be odious." I feel no such delicacy; I feel proud, as all of you must do, at the spirit of toleration which pervades the present age, and that acts of intolerance and sectarian tyranny are becoming matters of history much more than of daily practice.

The human mind is prone to justify itself in acts of retaliation. It comes much more natural to some to return evil for evil, than to adopt the Christian maxim and return "good for evil." When men have had their rights invaded, they sometimes think it an apology for themselves in committing a like transgression. Whether the founders of this Society were under any such influence when they adopted the eighth article, I know not; but there *are* inquiries which may be made, and to which an answer can be obtained.

Of late years Catholics have been largely in the majority in this Society, and of course have had the control of the management of its affairs. How have they conducted under this change of circumstances? Have they proposed or passed any laws that none but themselves should have the direction of its affairs or be eligible to office therein? No; no such thing. Have they in any way withheld the sympathy or assistance of the Society from a Protestant applicant, because he was such? No such instance is known of. Have they in *practice* excluded their Protestant brethren from honor and office amongst them, though no rule or order is made to that effect? Let the history of the Society for the last twenty-five years answer the question. In the persons who have had the honor to preside over you during the last twenty-five years, ten have been Protestants and five have been Catholics. The ten Protestants filled the chair twenty years, and the five Catholics five years. Yet, during all this time, it is believed that a majority at all meetings have been of the Catholic persuasion.

The time has been when we almost supposed it dangerous to speak of Catholic and Protestant at the same time; but, thank God, those days are gone by. A better era has arrived. A difference in religious opinion amongst the *intelligent* of our countrymen is now no barrier to private or social intercourse; nor is confidence withheld, though we do not worship at the same altar. We all profess to be Christians; we all follow, at however humble a distance, the same great Leader, whose first great principle is Charity. We belong to a Society organized and perpetuated for purposes of charity, and he must be an unprofitable member, either of our Society or of a Church, under any name you please, Catholic or Protestant, who presumes to hold his brother inferior to himself, because he sees fit to worship his God in a manner the other has never been taught to—I say *taught* to; for if you make an examination you will not find one in a hundred of us who has chosen even a form of religion for himself. We follow that of our fathers, and we are right in doing so in the first place. If our own mind undergoes a conviction that the creed we have been taught to believe in is *not* the best, then let us, like men and freemen, change to any that we may conscientiously think better. Till then, let each be honored in following the creed of his father, and the religion which he nursed, as it were, from the breasts of his mother.

Having thus imperfectly disposed of such subjects as seemed to present themselves from the records and history of our Society, I hope to be indulged, whilst your time is further occupied, in noticing some which are interesting to us as Irishmen.

We will now take a glance at the situation the members of this Society find themselves in, on their first arrival in this country; and this may lead us to notice the duties they owe to themselves, and to the community in which they take up a residence, and of which they become a part.

There are some situations in life, which, I believe, cannot be described. They must be felt and experienced, to be understood. Such is that of a stranger landing on a foreign shore, friendless, and nearly penniless. What thoughts fill the mind; what hopes, what anxieties! None can tell so truly, that those who never felt could understand; but, those who have experienced, can well recollect their own feelings. Many of us, by memory's eye, can see the picture distinctly, and, as a subject set strongly in contrast with succeeding times, can contemplate it now, with pleasure and with pride.

I think it will not be denied that many foreigners, on their first arrival in this country, feel very much disappointed; various causes having combined to make them sketch out at home, a picture of America in their "mind's eye," which they find to be any thing but a correct likeness, when things are compared face to face. Rich as this country is in resources, and all-bountiful as she is in remunerating the working-man, such riches and bounty are comparatively nothing to what they are said to be, in the exaggerated and wicked statements that are sometimes circulated on the other side of the water. The anecdote of the stranger, who, on landing, refused to *stoop* for a single dollar which lay in his way, because he said there were handfuls of them a little further along, is too truly illustrative of the feeling with which many arrive on these shores. Many however, come with other views; they come with habits inured to the closest industry, and with their minds made up to use those habits to the best advantage. These are the very salt of the earth; they are a blessing to themselves, and a rich acquisition to the land of their adoption. They are content if they get employment, and only complain of one thing.

A complaint is somewhat general, on the part of Irishmen, that they are met with an appearance of suspicion and jealousy, which they did not expect; a circumstance which must disturb the peace of sensitive and honorable minds; but which would not annoy them so much if they could only see a good reason by which to account for it. For part of this dry reception, good reasons can be given, but some of it must be placed under the head of prejudice.

Part of the cause of this complaint on the one hand, and of the shyness and jealousy on the other, is to be found in the nature of man all over the world. In all states, from the most civilized to the least so, a feeling of self-importance exists, which does for each very well at home, but is rather an unprofitable article of exportation. When this feeling is brought into contact or collision, as is the case when the natives of any country are visited by foreign emigrants, that state of things is produced which is annoying and vexatious to both, but which is, and always must be most troublesome to the weaker party. This fact is not known to our countrymen when they leave home. They have always looked upon our "own dear country" as the very pearl of perfection; and all its sons—and daughters too, I had almost said—as the very best fellows in the world. Nothing wrong but the government.

Now this is all very well, and I will be one of the last who would try to *argue* my countrymen into any other belief: but here is the mischief; when we come here, we meet with a people who entertain very similar views of themselves, and with this addition, they find no fault with their form of government, whatever they may say of its administration. Hence, the very same feeling which makes foreigners complain of a prejudice, existing against them, is a fair apology, in part, for that shyness and apparent suspicious manner, with which they think they are met on their first arrival.

Though the encountering of this prejudice, which seems sometimes to be levelled more against Irishmen than any other class of foreigners, is a great annoyance to many; yet, on mature reflection, we cannot say, that there is not good ground for it, *besides* the natural one just mentioned. Amongst the countless number, who arrive yearly on these shores, there are too many to whom the language of the poet may be truly applied; they are patriots for once, because

"They left their country, for their country's good."

Too many there are, who were the very scum of society at home, and who will be a dead weight, if not a nuisance, in any place in which they may make their abode.

Such visitants coming year after year into any civilized community, are sufficient to make all strangers be watched, till their individual character is found out; and though this "searching operation" is very annoying to the sensitive, yet it is as necessary as that by which the farmer winnows the chaff from the wheat. It must be done; and the worthy amongst us may rejoice, that acquaintance and knowledge of individual character, is all that is necessary to place such on an equal footing with the natives amongst whom we dwell and associate.

For this generous and just treatment on the part of America, after acquaintance is formed, Ireland, through her sons, makes ample payment by their industry, enterprise, and talents.

We are all willing to work, and some of us at a species of labor with which a lazy man will avoid cultivating any acquaintance. Wherever the spirit of improvement is found laying its plans, there the head and the hand of the Irishman are found executing them. If the forest is to be cleared, his arm wields the axe. If hills are to be reduced, valleys elevated, mountains or rivers tunnelled, whose hands are depended on to perform the laborious toil? If, in the quaint language of one of these laborers, the "globe is to be new modeled," that portion of it at least known as the western hemisphere, will it be done by the native, or by the foreign inhabitant? But, though a condidition of labor is that of Irishmen generally in New England, and though it is one they are neither ashamed nor afraid of, yet, such is not the condition of all our brethren, who reside in, and become citizens of these United States. In other States, we find them in professions and employments where *intellect* is the material (if I may so express it) to work upon — in the merchant's counting room — at the bar — in the pulpit—in the practice of the healing art—on the bench—in Congress, even at the Senate board of the United States. In all these different situations and places do we find Irishmen, and in all, doing themselves credit, and conferring the highest possible benefits on their adopted country.

One of the first *duties* we owe to ourselves and to the public, is to live upon our own resources; to be, like the country of our adoption, INDEPENDENT, and to feel and to live, as if we knew we were so, as far as reason and the nature of things permit. Absolute independence, I do not of course mean; such a state is neither attainable nor desirable. The millionnaire, with his untold gold, depends as much on the baker for his daily loaf, as that baker does on his customer for the shilling that pays for it; we must live by and for each other. Still, there is a degree of comparative independence so necessary in the present organization of society, that he who does not possess it, can never be a free man in any country.

Now, I hold that this state of comparative independence is within the reach of every Irishman who comes amongst us, who is of sound body and mind. That circumstance or state of things which enables us to give something valuable to others in exchange for that which we receive from them, and which is valuable to us, is the state of comparative independence; and to qualify us for admission into this state nature has made ample provision. She has given us strength to labor, and freedom of limb and person. Exercising these natural gifts, every man can do something that is valuable to some other man; and by judiciously using the compensation thus earned we can put ourselves in possession of all the necessaries of life to begin with; and a prudent economy and living *within* our means, will enable us in time to command the comforts and elegancies with which this country abounds. Possessing and enjoying rationally this comparative independence, we have a natural wealth, which, so long as we have health, no vicissitude can remove or take away.

But this "natural wealth," like that which is more tangible, may be squandered,—it may be spent for a useless, or to a bad purpose. And whether we labor to the extent of nature's ability at "sowing the wind," or at a useful and profitable employment, and then dissipate our earnings, makes no difference in the end; a man will become independent, or rather absolutely *dependent* as soon by the latter as by the former course. The first may be called idiocy; the last is wickedness.

The very worst form of this species of wickedness is intemperance. In making a few remarks on this subject I would beg to assure you that it is not my purpose to read you a "temperance lecture;" but, knowing the fatal effects of intemperance on the degree of necessary independence I have been speaking of, I cannot permit the occasion to pass without saying a few words upon it. Probably few of us practice or profess *total* abstinence, though I have no doubt if we did so we should be the gainers; but, if each and all of us would give our countenance and aid to the praiseworthy attempt recently commenced, and now in successful operation in this city, amongst our countrymen, by cutting off the use of "spirituous liquors" we should do more real good to Erin's sons here, particularly new comers, than could possibly be done in any other way.

I have called intemperance the worst form in which our natural wealth can be squandered. The worst, because it not only swallows up the coin produced at nature's own mint, but it ruins the machinery that might produce more, and mixes the pure metal with an alloy that entirely changes its character. The pure gold is converted into the most filthy dross, and the die copied in God's own image is bruised, defaced, deformed and ruined.

Though I hope I do not speak to any such in this assembly, yet, certain it is there have been many, too many, intemperate Irishmen in this community; and as certain is it that nothing so much retards their advance to independence in this country. Beginning as we all do, on moderate earnings, a small sum taken off for whiskey leaves little to procure the necessaries of life. The consequence is that a system of low, penurious living has to be adopted, alike discreditable and debasing. Habitations having neither comfort nor convenience are taken up with ; and the whole habits of the man settle him into a quagmire, from which nothing short of a miracle can extricate him. No man can stand still. All must advance or retrograde. The natural motion of one caught in the slough of intemperance only sinks him deeper and deeper in the mire. To-day he may feel safe, though he has indulged but little ; to-morrow he may feel equally safe, under the same circumstances ; the next day, and the next, and the next again, produce nothing very alarming ; yet each is adding its mite towards the weight destined to crush the unhappy individual to the earth,—to sink him in a gulf from which there is no escape.

If men would permit themselves for a moment to reflect, and compare the results arising from the labor of those who do, and those who do not indulge in the use of spirituous drink, they would not hesitate long on which of the sides to rank themselves. They only need to compare—they only need to place the picture before their own eyes, with their own hands, and it will hardly require a second look, to convince a man of sound mind which he should select as a model for his own life.

The man who earns his dollar, or his two dollars a day, and spends regularly a fourpence or a ninepence therefrom for spirituous drink, makes an inroad on his income which he would resist most strenuously were it attempted by his employer. It may be he can spare it,—it may be he has enough left to procure the necessaries of life without it. Grant that he has ; but, how much better would it be if he laid away this ninepence in an accumulating fund till the end of the year. Trifling and insignificant as it is, one year's collection of this kind might be the foundation stone on which he could erect his independence for life. Forty or fifty dollars to a man who has no more is an important sum ; it is a sum, which if well invested, will assist the owner's industry not a little. I could point out to you, individuals who many years ago commenced business for themselves on sums no larger, and to whom that capital has been like the widow's cruse of oil ; it has never been exhausted ; and large and creditable business has grown out of it. Had that sum been spent daily for grog, the owners might to this day, have been dependent on others, and old age found them candidates for charity, if, indeed, as daily spirit-drinkers, they could ever have reached an old age.

The waste of money occasioned by daily tippling, is to be deplored in every light we view it in. It is tapping the vine in the stock ; drawing to waste the sap and nourishment, which, if permitted to rise and spread through the branches, would produce a foliage, a fruit, delightful to contemplate, a harvest rich and bountiful, an *independence* to the owner, and a blessing to society. Let the stock of the vine be guarded—let the roots be nourished—the fruit will come abundantly, and the tree will attain a strength which the blasts of winter cannot injure or affect. By tapping the trunk, you not only kill the fruit and destroy the foliage, but the naked, wasting branches are seen to crumble and fall to the ground one after another. The breeze of heaven which fanned and invigorated, when the stock was sound, is now the messenger of destruction; and after demolishing branch after branch, and limb after limb, finally prostrates the whole tree, a mingled heap of ruins. The lord of the forest falls—is prostrate—is an incumbrance, a nuisance on the grounds that he formerly adorned.

What are the POLITICAL duties that Irishmen owe to themselves, and to this community? They are few, plain, easily understood, yet very important. I will, in as brief a manner as possible, submit my own views on the subject, after having noticed some opinions which prevail amongst certain citizens.

It is very erroneously held by some would-be politicians here, that Irishmen are a kind of political intruders, wherever they present themselves at the ballot-box, under any circumstances; that being born and brought up under a monarchical government, they never can feel interested in, or be good supporters of a republican one; that, as this is not the land of their birth, it cannot be that of their affections; that, though they are very convenient and necessary, as "hewers of wood and drawers of water," yet it is the madness of folly, to ever permit one of them to become a free man. Some legislators amongst ourselves have exposed their own limited capacity, and the natural tendency that small minds have towards tyrannical measures, by obtaining leave to report on the expediency of altering the naturalization laws, so as to prevent Irishmen from becoming free citizens. Such attempts, however, have as yet met with their merited fate, and will never fare better in the halls of American legislation, until such puny minds are much more numerous than they are at present. The delusion, too, has lately been carried so far, in a neighboring city, that a party or association was got up, called, I think, "The Native American Democrats," the very object and wish of all its members, whether as individuals, or as a party, being, to disfranchise all foreigners, and render them incompetent hereafter to exercise any of the rights or privileges of freemen in this country. To such legislators and "native democrats" it is not necessary to say much; their numbers are small—their views are small—and their success will be small. There is no need of foreigners by birth to take any trouble, or feel any uneasiness about it. The proposition is so preposterous, and the object is so unworthy of a free country, that there is no great danger that liberal-minded or enlightened men will take any part in promoting it.

Were it necessary to answer these our enemies, (for I cannot call the man by a milder term, who would rob me of the use of my natural political rights,) I would premise by saying, that I am not—have never been—and will never be, the eulogist or flatterer of Irishmen, or the champion to break a lance with any and every body, who should say that we were any thing else than immaculate. I know we have our faults; I believe we have some faults that are in a measure, peculiar to us as a nation; but I believe, also, we have some little virtues, that may pass under the same denomination. I believe we are no better as a nation, taken all in all, than the inhabitants of many other countries in the civilized world; but I believe there are *none* under *similar circumstances*, much better. Believing and confessing so much generally, I would then point to some charges against us, that are not true—which have not facts to support them. I would say, that though we were born and brought up under a monarchical government, our *love* for that government is not so great as to be proverbial; therefore, that circumstance does not prove as a foregone conclusion, that we cannot feel interested in, or ever be supporters of a good republican government. I would say, that though this is not the land of our birth, and though Irishmen would not if they could, and could not if they would, cease to love and recollect the land in which they first gazed on the light of heaven; yet it does not follow, that they cannot love this. Here we are, by our own choice, by a choice made by most of us at years of discretion, and after due deliberation—a choice never repented of by any of us who remain; for the discontented can generally find some means of getting back: moreover, the most tender ties of humanity bind us to America. It is the native country of our children, as well as the adopted one of ourselves. Shall *we* be suspected of being capable of turning our hand against a land towards which such are our relations! The very idea must come from a source as impure, as it is blind and ignorant. Shall the father of a family of native Americans be told, that there is reason to fear he may betray the interests of the country which his children claim as theirs, and in which he hopes to see them assist in perpetuating institutions, sacred to the cause of liberty! The imputation is foul, and betrays a want of knowledge of human nature, unpardonable in any man who undertakes to dictate to, or legislate for the public. I would say, further, that though many of us are "hewers of wood and drawers of water," and though we are willing to be so under certain conditions, yet we, in a measure, coincide with the views of the ancient lawgiver, who forbade that the "ox should be muzzled which treadeth out the corn"; and in a community like this, where *every* man has in some way or other, to hew his own wood and to draw his own water, we think it comes with an ill grace, to tell a fellow-laborer who assists by *choice* in tilling this field, that he ought to have fewer privileges than he who dropped into it by chance. Much more might be said, but I will not take up your time further.

But, though foreigners have nothing to apprehend, it is not the less imperative on them as a duty, to use great moderation and discretion in whatever part they may take in the politics of the country.

When qualified according to the laws of the land, let each use his right, both of opinion and of action, with all firmness and independence; but, whilst he avoids the slime-pit of the truckling slave, who votes as his patron or assumed political master may dictate, let him also shun the course of the noisy, partisan demagogue, who, when having formed an opinion as he thinks of the "true blue" kind, attacks all he meets, in season or out of season, to convert them into a belief of his own political creed.

That Irishmen should ever be considered as intruders, when exercising their right of suffrage after being duly naturalized, is a proposition never to be entertained for a moment. Our right is perfect; not only legal, but just, and in accordance with the true principles of the rights of man and republican government. And, if ever in this country the naturalization laws should be abrogated, or so altered as to impose a much longer preliminary residence as a necessary qualification, such abrogation or alteration will be at the expense of the removal of an important under-pinning from the corner-stone on which rests liberty's temple, and with a prospect close in view that republican government is more a thing in name than in practice.

There are some good republicans, however, who talk with honest patriotism on this subject, and whose opinions are to be respected. Circumstances have happened which have created a fear in the minds of such, that the time might come when the purity of election might be contaminated by foreigners, and that nothing but more restrictive laws would prevent disastrous consequences to the institutions of the country. I agree with such, that in some places alarming circumstances have happened, and may happen again; but I by no means agree with such as to the cause, or as to the usefulness of the remedy which they point out.

They say, that hosts of very ignorant Irishmen have become voters, and thereby been placed on the same elevation at elections, with the most enlightened free-born citizens. True—there is no doubt of it. They say a very ignorant man can never be a good freeman, nor exercise the elective franchise by his own judgment; that he will always be the tool of some other! True — that is granted also. They say that if he is so, he is also apathetic on political subjects, if left to himself. Any man must of necessity be in a measure intelligent, before he takes interest in, or troubles himself much about politics. I hold that any foreigner who will of his own volition—free, unadvised and unrestrained—take all the preliminary trouble and expense *now* required by law to obtain naturalization, shows, by the very act, that he is sufficiently intelligent to be a brother in the family of freemen.

A man, ignorant as some Irishmen are said to be, cares not a straw who rules, or what principle governs; and, if left to himself, would never take the necessary trouble to qualify him to give a vote; but the native partisan, who starts on the principle that "all is fair in politics," sees that *he* can use the stranger to his own advantage. He ingratiates himself into his favor, sometimes by appeals to the lowest passions of the lowest of his race; sometimes by appeals to feelings, which, when properly exercised, are an honor to the highest of mankind. Having secured the ear of his victim, he soon convinces him that it is a wonderful great thing to be a free man,—that he must take measures instantly to become such,—that the laws are altogether too strict.—that it is a shame to require such a fine fellow to live five years in any country, particularly a *free* country, before he can vote; and that he, kind friend as he is, will assist him to jump through the whole of it. The bargain is closed, the assistance is accepted, and the only condition required is, "*just vote as I tell you.*" The thing is done, the laws of the country are trampled on, the resident of a few months is sworn by his new acquaintance to be one of five years, the money is advanced to pay the court-fee with, and thus a man who would never, of his own will and desire, have taken the trouble, or, on any account, been at the expense required to obtain naturalization, is made a tool, a most vile instrument, and for a most wicked purpose. Thus, the purity of election is violated. The case supposed as that of one, may be that of thousands; and thereby the election returns may be converted into a list of names that could not be read or written by the persons who brought about the result. This is a great, a frightful evil; a state of things deeply to be deplored by every freeman; and a state of things which I will venture to assert, *is* as much lamented by intelligent Irishmen in the United Statee, as it can be by any class of native citizens. But the fault of all this, I say, is *not* with the ignorant tool who knows no better than to permit himself to be so used; it is with the corrupt, mean, wicked partisan, who violates, and procures to be violated, the best laws of his country,—breaks down the very fence that surrounds and protects the garden of her constitution,—and, for some mercenary purpose, pollutes the very temple of liberty.

Gentlemen say, to cure this evil, alter or abrogate your naturalization laws. I say, if law will cure, alter the *criminal* law. Make it felony—punish as you would for high treason, the man, whether originally a native or a foreigner, who lends his aid, or who gives his money or his advice to assist or induce any stranger to vote at our elections, until he has fulfilled, to the last letter, all the requirements of the law. Let the preventive laws begin here, and if they catch any, they will only be the guilty; but, if you abrogate the naturalization laws, you wrong the innocent, punish those who never offended, and inflict a wound upon the reputation of republican government, that never can be closed or healed up. Instead of a government founded upon the rights of man, and supported by men who know their own, and respect the rights of others, you have a government tyrannizing over those rights, and trampling under foot the dearest privilege of freemen.

But as I have already said, we have nothing to fear. Let foreigners do their duty in political matters—and *nothing more* than their duty—and the laws of the country will not very soon be altered to their prejudice. Let each who of himself desires to possess and exercise the privileges of a freeman, take, without delay, the necessary measures to qualify himself as such; and, once having the right, let him use it like a freeman—use it as owing no accountability to any power on earth. And, whilst you would spurn political dictation from others, avoid imposing such dictation on any one. Those who do not desire to possess or exercise the right of voting for their rulers, ought never to be advised to trouble themselves about it; they should be left to themselves. In this case, the desire to possess and the fitness to use, generally go together. Let no outward influence be practised to induce to the possession, when the ability or desire to use, does not previously exist. Of those who would make a *tool* of the individual who cannot of necessity judge for himself, nothing more need be said.

The situation of a man quitting his native country and assuming the obligations of a citizen in another, may not inaptly be compared to that of one leaving the parental fireside, and assuming the bonds and responsibilities of matrimony. Though the latter must be considered the stronger, as well as the more endearing tie; yet the claims of the former to our love and gratitude are nothing diminished. They only yield in importance, when compared with the latter. In every other view, they remain unimpaired. So with Irishmen here; let them never forget the love due to their parent land, but let that to the land of their choice stand paramount. It is a goodly land, and its institutions are the pole-star and the hope of republicans all over the world. Long may it deserve and elicit such prayer and encomiums as that contained in the journal of one of our talented countrymen, who exclaims: "Honor to the country which offers to the stranger, on equal terms, free participation in all she holds dearest. Hallowed be the institutions that open to talent a free field, and where honest ambition knows no bound except that of equal laws."

My friends, love of country is a virtue—it is almost a religious principle. In reading the fifth commandment of the decalogue, I believe an alteration may be made without any impiety. "Honor thy father and thy mother, and *the land of thy birth;* that thy days may be long and happy in the land of thy choice."

Let us hope—let us pray—that peace and amity may remain forever between the governments of our native and our adopted country. But if, in the vicissitudes of human affairs, other relations should grow up, let us be ready, with our lives, our fortunes, and our honor, to protect and defend the land we live in. To the Eagle of America, let us verify the motto of our Society: "*Fostered under thy wings, we will die in thy defence.*"

ORIGINAL ODE.

BY THOMAS POWER, ESQ.

There rose a light in western sky
One hundred years ago;
It beamed from Pity's melting eye,
To calm the sufferer's woe:
The exile from his native shore
Beheld the gentle light,
And dear the hope its promise bore
Upon the wanderer's sight.

From hearts that felt a brother's pain,
The holy bond was given,
To whisper soft compassion's strain,
As breathing airs of Heaven:
And then the tearful exile found,
While hope his bosom fills,
The harp that gives its sweetest sound,
Was tuned on Erin's hills.

When tired and faint the wanderer finds
The soul of pity here,
The wounded heart it gently binds,
And dries the trembling tear.
Be mercy's free and sacred boon
Upon our altars laid,
In fortune's bright, unclouded noon,
Or sorrow's deepening shade.

The thoughts that spring from kindred hearts,
That own a common tie,
Shall live till life's best hope departs,
Or sorrow's tear be dry;
And memory still shall linger round
The thought that wildly thrills;
The harp that gives its sweetest sound,
Was tuned on Erin's hills

PRAYER.

BY REV. MR. PIERPONT.

NOTE.—The Odes written for the occasion, were sung by a select choir, assisted by the band. 1st Ode, p. 46—air, Paddy's Land. 2nd Ode, p. 67—air, Gramachree.

CENTENNIAL BANQUET.

The exercises at the Temple being concluded, the procession was re-formed, and the Society returned to

CONCERT HALL,

Where two hundred and fifty gentlemen—members, guests, and friends—sat down to a sumptuous dinner. After the cloth was removed, the regular Toasts were announced by the Toast Master, Mr. D. W. O'Brien.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. The Day.—Being the Centennial Anniversary of the Irish Charitable Society—(how honorable to us to reflect) when Irishmen founded this Society, America was a colony of subjects, now a powerful nation of freemen. Irishmen nobly assisted in this glorious transmutation—may they ever uphold its Constitution and Laws.—*Music, St. Patrick's Day.*

2nd. Ireland.—The land of our fathers; the morning star of freedom already dawns on her long night of oppression, still the dark clouds of tithes and absenteeism hang over her—may they soon be dispelled by the bright sun of Liberty and Union. *Music, Shamrock.*

3rd. United States.—The land of our adoption—we forget we are Strangers when it is forgotten that we are Aliens. *Music, Hail Columbia.*

4th. The President of the United States.—Let us join in his prayer uttered on the fourth day of this month—"May it be among the dispensations of Providence to bless our beloved country with length of days; may her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths peace." *Music, President's March.*

5th. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and her Excellent Governor.—Long may they remain wedded together, living evidence that her institutions open to talent a free field; and that *here*, honest ambition knows no bound, except that of equal laws. *Music, Yankee Doodle.*

His Excellency Edward Everett rose and addressed the company:—

Mr. President,—I rise agreeably to usage, to make my acknowledgments to yourself and the company for their kind notice. I deem it a high honor to have been invited to be present on this occasion, and I regard it a very auspicious circumstance for Massachusetts that a festival like this can be celebrated in her capital with such demonstrations of cordial feeling and good will on the part of such a company as I see around me. I have been, in truth Sir, highly interested in the exercises of the day. I had a general knowledge of your Society from the reports of the proceedings of former anniversaries; but I was ignorant that its existence dated so far back; covering, in fact, nearly one-half of the entire period since the settlement of the country. I must own, too, Sir, that before hearing your most excellent, judicious and eloquent discourse, I had not sufficiently reflected on the importance of such an institution as this, in a national point of view. No public man, it is true, in America can have failed to perceive the vast importance of the subject of emigration, in various aspects. I have ever thought the condition, circumstances and wants of those who land on our shores from Europe deserving more consideration than has been yet paid to them. They not only afford scope for the most meritorious efforts of philanthropy, but they have important bearings on the welfare both of America and Europe. But I perceive from your discourse, Sir, that this and kindred institutions are actually necessary, if I may so express myself, to enable the new world to fulfil its destiny. By the destiny of the new world I mean the office assigned it by Providence, in promoting the advancement of civilization, the progress of freedom, and the moral improvement of our race. It is justly remarked by the learned historian of the Roman empire, that one of the circumstances which rendered the condition of its subjects more completely wretched than that of the victims of tyranny in any other age or country, was that they had no escape. The empire of the Romans, he observes, filled the world; and when that empire fell into the hands of a single person, the world became a safe and dreary prison for his enemies. He contrasts this condition of things with that of the modern world, and regards the division of Europe into a number of independent states, connected, however, with each other by a general resemblance of religion, language and manners, as productive of the most beneficial consequences to the liberty of mankind. A modern tyrant, who found no restraint in his own bosom, or from his own people, would soon find it from the example of his fellow-rulers,—the dread of censure,—the advice of his allies,—the fear of enemies. The objects of his displeasure might fly to other countries, and there find refuge,—new fortunes, perhaps the means of revenge. I shall not certainly question the truth of these judicious reflections; but a very moderate acquaintance with the modern history of Europe will teach us that something more is required, in order to the full protection of the victims of oppressive government. The international system of a considerable part of Europe tends to a sort of confederacy of monarchies. You cannot travel from one country to another without a passport. This may be given or refused at pleasure; and the minister or consul of every power resident at any intermediate court near which the fugitive has to pass, may refuse to countersign the passport. In this way a man may be hunted from Archangel to Lisbon.

But besides this, in Europe what is to be gained by change of place, to any class except those who possess a great amount of easily transferable wealth? The old world is full of inhabitants—or at least the land is all appropriated; the professions, the trades are full; and a hungry competition keeps out intruders. There are political orders, religious establishments, deep-rooted prejudices, national feuds everywhere prevalent; and a man jostled or forced out of the spot where he was originally planted, particularly if he goes abroad the friend of reform, is apt to find in neither place sympathy nor good will. This checks all ardent effort at improvement, against the interest or pleasure of the ruling powers. To afford then at once a full and fair scope for the noble principle of our natures which aspires to improve our condition, a refuge for those who fail in the sometimes perilous attempt; a spot where good may be projected without the painful necessity of pulling down the bad; where blessings may be enjoyed without struggling with others for what they hold by prescription and claim as right,—it pleased heaven, at the moment of the great movement in Europe occasioned by the invention of the art of printing, to rend away the mighty veil of waters that concealed the western world.

Hither, at all periods since its discovery, the longing hearts of the friends of liberty and the victims of oppression have been turned. The persecuted Puritan found refuge in New England, and the persecuted Catholic in Maryland, at the same moment. As perhaps there is no spot on earth which has suffered more from misgovernment than Ireland, none where there is more passionate attachment to liberty; so perhaps there is no country from which a larger emigration to America has taken place. And it is difficult to say whether the cause of humanity and improvement is the greatest gainer, on the part of those who emigrate or of their friends left behind, and still struggling in the good cause. An embittered and exasperated state of public feeling, forever hovering on the verge of rebellion, however righteous the cause of warfare, is unfavorable to human improvement or happiness. But such a state exists, wherever all outlet and escape is cut off. I am persuaded that the cause of liberty is much more effectually served in Europe, by the reflection back from this country of the light of liberal institutions—by the spectacle of general prosperity shared by those who have turned their backs on the hardships and oppressions of older countries, than it could possibly have been, had the iron wall of the European confederacy never have been broken down, and the friends of freedom been hemmed in, to struggle, to suffer and to sink, without the possibility of a refuge in case of disaster. You have also stated to-day, Sir, that the progress of reform in your native country was impeded by the explosion of 1798; and it is beyond question that, if it is to make sure and rapid advances, it must be in the paths of peace, and under the genial reaction of public sentiment from this country.

But now, Sir, comes a practical difficulty. In the prodigious extent of emigration, which is constantly taking place, particularly under the circumstances which occasion much of the emigration from Ireland, there is much present suffering, much want of guidance, much need of encouragement. The emigrant lands on our shores, a stranger—often a friendless, destitute stranger. You have sketched the picture, Sir; it needs no attempt at coloring from me. If he does not stoop to pick up the dollar at his feet, it is not always under the egregious delusion, of which you told us, that farther on there is a bag of gold. Sometimes it is because his heart is sick at the thought of those at home, who struggle in vain for a shilling to procure their daily bread. He has come to a land of promise, and of performance, too; but the performance comes later, and promises will not always buoy up the wounded spirit. I know what it is, as well as you, my friends, to be a stranger in a distant land. I can catch a glimpse at the emigrant's feeling, though, as your worthy President told us, to be realized, in all their force, they must be felt. I can conceive that of all mortal men, he most needs protection, counsel and aid. He is a stranger on a remote shore; he is no longer beneath the sacred shield of his native country, and not yet gathered beneath that of his new country; its opportunities and its blessings exist but in vision; its strangeness is heavy upon him. He cannot, at the first bound, lay hold of the promised advantages; he cannot see them;

——— his eyes
Are with his heart, and that is far away.

He thinks not yet of acquiring blessings for himself, but, with tearful eyes, he implores an exile's blessing "on the land of his forefathers." The language of his bosom is,

Buried and cold, when my heart stills her motion,
Green be thy fields,—sweetest isle of the ocean!
And thy harp-striking bards sing aloud with devotion,—
Erin mavournin,—Erin go bragh!

I do not pretend, Sir, to speak the native dialect of your country—the venerable relic of the great Celtic language; I fear my pronunciation wounds the ears of the company, but I perceive, from their response, that it has touched their hearts.

Now, Sir, in this state of the emigrant's feelings, an institution like this steps in; spreads out its wings over the stranger; extends to him, possibly, some little pecuniary aid, if circumstances require and admit it; cheers him with the voice of sympathy; points out to his inexperience the safe path, and sends him on his way encouraged and rejoicing. It would be as unnecessary as it would be in me intrusive, to go more particularly into the subject of the agency of such institutions; but I hope I have not wholly failed to explain my meaning, when I stated that I deemed them actually necessary to enable the new world to fulfil its destiny. I will no longer intrude upon the politeness of the company, except to offer, with your permission, the following sentiment:—

Our Fellow-citizens of Irish Birth and Parentage.—May the advantages they enjoy in this country, soon be shared by their brethren beyond the sea; and the blessings of rational liberty be diffused throughout Ireland, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from the Hill of Howth to Connemara.

6th. The City of Boston.—Its Trimount reminds us of our own native Shamrock. May its wealth, prosperity and happiness increase with its years. *Music, Home, Sweet Home.*

His Honor, the Mayor, (Samuel Atkins Eliot,) rose, and introduced, with a few eloquent and appropriate remarks, the following sentiment:—

The Irish Heart.—Quick and strong in its generous impulses, firm in its attachments, sound to the core.

7th. The Founders of this Society.—Charity was their object, twenty-six were their members; were it possible for them to foresee that this country would on this day consist of twenty-six free and independent States, bound together by the bonds of Liberty, Equality and Freedom, how glorious to them would have been the vision. May many centuries elapse ere their names are forgotten. *Music, Exile of Erin.*

8th. Daniel O'Connell.—Athens boasted of a Solon, an Aristides, and a Demosthenes, but Ireland beholds all their great qualities combined in her favorite Son. *Music, Sprig of Shillelah.*

9th. JUSTICE TO IRELAND.—A domestic Legislature alone can confer it; to expect it from a London Parliament is an idle dream, and we Irishmen, on this side of the water, hope that full restitution will be made for past injustice. *Music, Garryowen.*

10th. REPUBLICANISM.—Based on the rights of man. May its great moral power forever prevent the acts or influence of any party, to infringe on, or fritter away the rights of freemen. *Music, Marseilles Hymn.*

11th. THE ARMY AND NAVY.—Their achievements in the last war with Great Britain astonished the despots of the world. May they ever uphold the honors they gained, and always be able to make their enemies fear them. *Music, Star Spangled Banner.*

12th. THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION.—A concentration of mutual attainments, scientific and physical skill, unsurpassed anywhere. May their *Fair* prospects brighten to an equal splendor.

The Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, rose and said:

Mr. President,—After the rare intellectual repast with which we have been favored on the present occasion, it is not my purpose to detain this assembly with any protracted remarks; but, having the honor of a seat at this festive board, in consequence of the favorable position it is my good fortune to hold in the Society to which such flattering allusion has been made by the sentiment just propounded, it is due to this very respectable company to offer them my most grateful acknowledgments in behalf of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, not only for the cordial manner in which that sentiment has been responded to, but for their kindness in tendering to the head of that institution an invitation to be present on this interesting occasion.

The relation which you yourself, Mr. President, as well as some others whom I have now the honor to address, sustain to that institution, is some indication of the readiness of its members to avail themselves at all times of the friendly aid and co-operation of the intelligent and scientific, to whatever nation they may belong, and more especially of the natives of that country from which we have derived some of our earliest impressions of the importance of cultivating the arts. The liberal policy of that institution in regard to the admission of members, is worthy of all praise, and the great accession of members, from time to time, is the best proof of the wisdom of this course, and I trust it will never subject itself to the imputation of rejecting any high-minded intelligent mechanic, who has complied with the conditions of the constitution, whether a native or adopted citizen.

But, Sir, I will not speak here of one interest only; we are the favored people of a widely extended and flourishing country, blessed with skill and industry, as well as a disposition to cultivate and foster every branch of internal trade, so as to render us, if need be, independent of every other nation; and our watch-word should be, Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, not in opposition to, but mutually supporting and extending each other. Let us, then, hail, with a cordial and friendly reception, the respectable emigrant of every country, the history of which has awarded to its citizens an undying love of liberty and equal laws.

I beg leave to propose to the company, as a sentiment,—

IRISH EMIGRANTS: While they are endowed by Heaven with the patriotic spirit of Orr, the Shearses, Emmet, McCam, Russell, Fitzgerald, and other heroes, who bled for afflicted Ireland, their adopted country will never look to them in vain, when its liberty and independence are assailed by foreign or internal foes.

Mr. Fairbanks subsequently asked permission to give a volunteer toast. He said the Irish heart had been a fruitful theme on the present occasion; he was glad of it, for he had long been deeply impressed with the benevolence and philanthropy of the Irish nation. But it had so happened, that, this evening, we had all run to the masculine gender—he would call the attention of the meeting to the feminine gender. He would propose to the company—

THE DAUGHTERS OF IRELAND, entrenched within the fortress of paternal affection: May they never surrender the citadel of their hearts, except to those who wield the arms of sincere love, chastened by morality and temperance.

13th. THE LADIES.—With assiduity we court their smiles; with sorrow we receive their frowns; but smiling or frowning, we love them. *Music, Haste to the Wedding.*

Rev. Mr. Pierpont being called upon for a sentiment, made a few remarks, and concluded by giving—

HIBERNIA.—Steeped in her own tears, she never can get up;—soaking in whiskey, she must go down;—but bathing in *coult wather* she will get on *swimmingly.*

After Mr. Pierpont concluded his remarks and sentiment, John C. Tucker, one of the Committee of Arrangements, gave the following:—

THE MAYOR AND CITY GOVERNMENT.—The noble institutions of the city are flourishing under their auspices—may they give a plentiful supply of pure water, and *not* prevent us from mixing it with condiments of our own selection.

(This Toast was received with unbounded applause.)

The sentiment given by His Honor the Mayor, in the early part of the evening—"The Irish Heart"—served as a text for many of the volunteer sentiments that were afterwards given by other gentlemen. The Rev. Mr. Lothrop being called upon, said he would preface a toast, by relating an incident which happened to himself in early life. When a boy, he had set out on a journey of forty or fifty miles, to visit a kinsman, and was benighted in the wilderness (on the banks of the then new canal in the State of New York). After wandering a length of time in the dark, he knew not whither, he descried a light, on arriving at which he found it to proceed from the cabin of an Irish family. He was kindly received and refreshed, and informed that the house of his kinsman was four miles off, and that it would be impossible to find his way alone, and, as he was desirous to proceed, his hospitable entertainer took down his lanthorn, lighted a candle in it, and proceeded on foot with the lad, through the wilderness, till he put him on a direct road to his place of destination. Mr. Lothrop thought he could not now pay a better tribute to the feelings so generally found in the "Irish Heart," than by proposing the health of Patrick Murphy, his host and guide on the occasion just related. After such a relation, and done in such a happy style, Patrick Murphy's health was received, by three hundred of his countrymen, with "unbounded applause." The cheering having subsided, the Rev. Mr. Pierpont arose, and begged leave to offer a quotation from Shakspeare, supplementary to the beautiful incident so well told by his brother, and so heartily responded to by the company—lines equally applicable to the light in Mr. Murphy's lanthorn, and to the act of Mr. Murphy himself:

"How far that little candle throws his beams!
So shines a good deed in a naughty world."

When Patrick Murphy escorted the strange boy through the wilderness, he did not expect either his candle or his deed to shine with such brilliancy, at the distance of three hundred miles, and after the lapse of nearly twenty years.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Mr. Boyd, President of the Society. AGRARIANISM.—That kind of it so popular in Massachusetts—not that which with the club of the demagogue, would level all distinctions by bringing down every thing that is exalted; but that which, by the wand of the schoolmaster, levels by elevating that which is lowly.

By Daniel O'Callahan, Vice-President. THE YOUNG CATHOLIC'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—A flourishing scion from our ancient stock, their meeting with us on this happy occasion at the festive board, assures us that through them our Society will be preserved unimpaired amidst the storms of another century, and its fame still increase by deeds of active benevolence.

This sentiment was eloquently responded to by Mr. Owen O'Brien, President of the Y. C. F. S., who proposed the following :—

THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY AND THE YOUNG C. F. SOCIETY.—May they always be united by that love and good feeling which should always exist between the parent and the child, and may the actions and conduct of the latter, be that which will always ensure for it the protection and approbation of a society, which is an honor to the Irishmen of New England, and whose advanced age bespeaks the union of feeling which has always existed amongst its members.

By Daniel Parkman, Esq. THE MEMORY OF JOHN CHEVERUS.—Faithful as a priest, beloved as a bishop, honored and extended as cardinal; though, to use his own words, he was an adopted child of this country, his heart, his soul, was with us. Though my fold may, said the bishop, be more exalted, my cathedral more splendid abroad, yet can I never forget my own lambs, my dear chapel in my beloved Boston, the home of my heart.

Francis McKenna rose, and gave the following sentiment:—

ROBERT RANTOUL, JR.—The independent course that he has pursued in our State Legislature, has won for him the admiration of his friends and the respect of his political opponents.

Mr. Rantoul rose and made a few pertinent remarks, alluding to Ireland and her wrongs, and concluded by giving the following sentiment:

THE MEMORY OF RICHARD MONTGOMERY—a martyr to the cause of American liberty: May his blood constitute an enduring cement of friendship between the land of his birth and the land of his adoption.

By Maj. Samuel A. Allen. HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—May we live to see the day, when the science of gardening shall be so refined, as to place the goading thorns of *Roses* and *Thistles* at a respectful distance from the unpretending beauties of the *Shamrock.*

By Thomas Power. THE HARP OF IRELAND.—He is no true son of Erin, whose heart does not respond to the inspiration of its numbers.

By Dr. H. B. C. Greene. THE MEMORY OF EMMET, AND THE ILLUSTRIOUS GALAXY OF HEROES, WHO, UNDER DIFFERENT REIGNS OF DESPOTISM, HAVE PERISHED IN THE CAUSE OF IRISH EMANCIPATION.—In the heart of every lover of the rights of man, they are embalmed as the martyrs of patriotism. When we design to bestow the dearest insignum of distinction, to the most brilliant and incorruptible of the champions of independence, we will entwine the laurel with the shamrock, fresh plucked from their graves, and place it on the brow of Daniel O'Connell.

By Col. Smith. IRELAND AND AMERICA.—May the former soon be as free as the latter, and may the latter never forget that Irishmen were instrumental in securing the liberty they now enjoy.

By Richard S. Fay, Esq. IRELAND.—She has ever welcomed and hospitably entertained those who have sought a refuge on her shores, and she has a right to demand equal sympathy and kindness for those of her sons, who seek for a refuge from want and oppression in ours.

By Ambrose Farrel, Chief Marshal. PERPETUITY TO THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.—May its members ever so conduct themselves as to be worthy of the esteem and respect of the constituted authorities of the State and this noble city.

By James King, one of the Committee of Arrangements. ANDREW JACKSON, EX-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—The son of Irish parents; in retiring from office, we may justly say in the words of the poet—

> "An honest man 's the noblest work of God."

By Walter Madigan, one of the Committee of Arrangements. IRISHMEN.—A Lyndhurst has called them aliens, at home; but if *injustice* and *oppression* could alienate them from even the sacred ties of *home,* America should never doubt their allegiance to her laws of *Equality* and *Justice.*

By Daniel McGowan, Esq. DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE UNDAUNTED PATRIOT AND GIFTED STATESMAN.—His exertions in the cause of oppressed Ireland, will ever render him dear to his countrymen.

By Walter Welch, Esq. THE DESCENDANTS OF IRISHMEN.—May they never forget the respect which they owe to the land which contains the ashes of their fathers.

After the Mayor retired, the President, Mr. Boyd, gave the following sentiment, which was received with hearty applause:—

HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.—His fellow-citizens know and appreciate his worth; long may they enjoy the benefits of it.

Judge Thatcher having been an invited guest, but being unable to attend the dinner, sent a very polite note to the Committee, the concluding sentence of which was used as a sentiment, and received with great approbation by the company, as follows:—

May they (the members of the Society) find in their adopted country, a congenial soil, in which their virtues will take deep root, and their talents find an ample reward.

By an absent Friend. THE HEART OF AN IRISHMAN.—A living monument of kind and generous feelings—while the hand of *Charity* guides the stream, may the hand of *Wealth* yield a perpetual supply.

Mr. C. G. Greene having been invited, but unable to attend the dinner, sent the following sentiment:—

IRISHMEN.—The love of liberty will burn in their bosoms as long as their bright Isle is washed by the ocean.

By Dr. Henchman. IRISHMEN.—The true friends and the brave.

By Mr. Thomas Leighton. THE EMERALD ISLE.—May her sons and daughters resemble a field of potatoes in full bloom, beautiful to look upon; and when called on to assist the distressed, may they, like the roots, prove a real blessing to the poor.

By E. H. Derby, Esq. HORTICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.—May the tree of freedom soon be planted in Ireland, and may John Bull find it as difficult to uproot it, as he found it here.

By James Keating. THE FAIR OF ERIN.—The *fairest* of the *fair*—may their *fare* be our *fare*, and our *fare* the best of *fare.*

The Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., after remarking that Boston was evacuated by the British troops on the festival of St. Patrick, a Saint celebrated for exterminating the noxious animals of Ireland, gave as a sentiment:—

AMERICANS AND IRISHMEN.—They may differ as to whether the patron Saint of the latter had any hand in driving out the enemies of the former—but in this they will agree—to stand together and fall together before a hostile foot shall again be placed on the land of their birth or the land of their adoption.

Hon. John P. Bigelow, Secretary of State, in reply to a complimentary toast, briefly expressed his acknowledgments; and alluding to a remark which had been made concerning a celebrated feat of the Irish Saint, and the present oppressed condition of the Emerald Isle, he offered the following sentiment:—

IRELAND.—St. Patrick destroyed its creeping things of *other* days—may his disciples speedily exterminate the *political* reptiles of the *present* age.

His Excellency having retired, Francis McKenna, one of the Committee of Arrangements, gave the following sentiment:—

THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS, THE ACCOMPLISHED SCHOLAR AND ORATOR.—Independent of sect, party, or country; he has given another proof this day, that he is the Governor of the people, "the whole people, and nothing but the people."

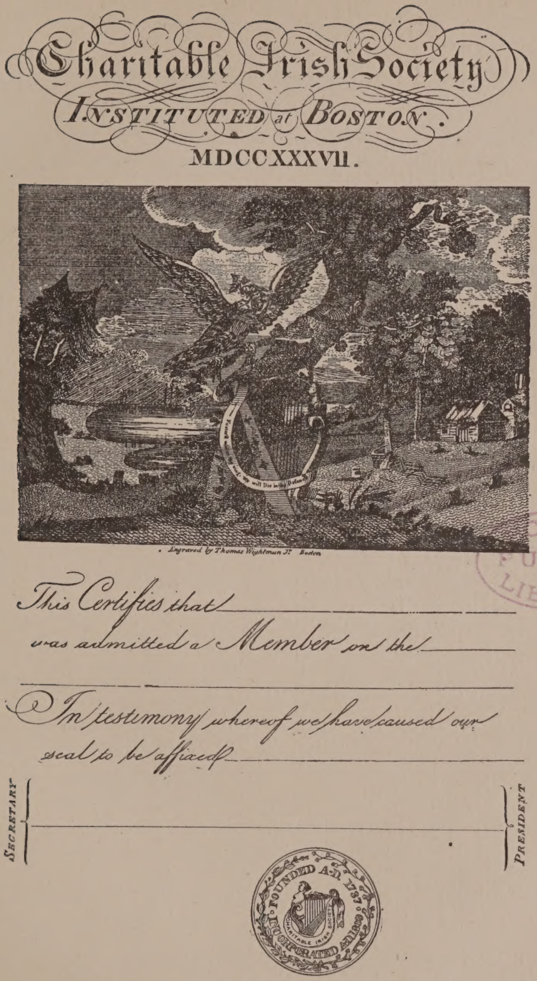
BOSTON, MARCH 25th, 1837.

SIR:—The Committee of Arrangements for the late Centennial Anniversary of the Charitable Irish Society, having listened with satisfaction and delight, to the excellent discourse delivered by you in the Masonic Temple on that occasion, and knowing well the feelings and wishes of the Society in regard to it, do, through the undersigned, respectfully request you to prepare a copy of your oration for the press, either on their account, or in such a manner as you may deem most proper.

Accept, Sir, the assurance of our continued esteem and regard,
and oblige
your obedient servants,

AMBROSE FARRELL,
WILLIAM P. M'KAY.

JAMES BOYD, ESQ.



Charitable Irish Society

INSTITUTED at BOSTON.

MDCCXXXVII.

Engraved by Thomas Wightman Jr. Boston

This Certifies that ______________

was admitted a Member on the ______________

____

In testimony whereof we have caused our seal to be affixed ______________

SECRETARY ______________ PRESIDENT

FOUNDED A.D. 1737 · INCORPORATED A.D. 1809

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

The above is a fac-simile of the copper-plate certificate of membership, executed by Thomas Wightman, Jr., uncle of ex-Mayor Wightman, in 1813 [see page 35]. Reduced to just one-fourth the plate size by Mumler's photo-electrotype process.

1837, *June* 19th At the regular quarterly meeting, at Concert Hall:

Voted, That the Society accept of the Orations as printed, and pay the expenses of the same, and to sell for the benefit of the Society, and that the government be a Committee for that purpose.

1838, *January* 19th At a meeting of the Government of the Charitable Irish Society, held at the house of Mr. Wm. P. M'Kay, Treasurer, on Friday evening,—this meeting being convened pursuant to a requisition of the Treasurer, respecting a sum of Fifty Dollars recently given to him by *Isaac Means, Esquire*, as a donation to be given as charity to the poor this winter, and that the Officers of the Government act as a Committee to distribute the same.

1838, *March* 8th The circumstance of a distinguished Irishman, the Earl of Gosford, being now in this City, having been noticed by several of our members, the Government of the Charitable Irish Society, met at the House of Mr. William P. M'Kay, Treasurer.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Boyd, after which he explained the object of the meeting.

Voted, That a Delegation to consist of three, be appointed to wait on the Earl of Gosford, with a ticket of invitation to our anniversary dinner.

1840, *March* 23d At an adjourned meeting held at Concert Hall:

Wm. P. M'Kay, President, in the chair: The Committee of Arrangements for the 17th of March, made the following report.

From the location of Concert Hall and the well known wishes of the Society, your Committee had no hesitation in agreeing with Mr. Brigham, to supply a dinner and a bottle of wine to each person, for the sum of two dollars—that is, including and charging the same for the invited guests and the musicians, and reserving to the Committee the right to order in less wine than a bottle to each individual, and agreeing to allow them at the rate of four dollars per dozen for the quantity left.

1841, *March* 17th Total amount of Charity last year, $210.00. Number of persons relieved, 112.

1841, *April* 15th Society Meeting at the Stackpole House:

The following Resolutions on the death of President William Henry Harrison, offered by Mr. Walter I. Walsh, were unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed in such papers as the government shall direct.

Resolved, That the Charitable Irish Society mourn in common with their fellow-citizens, for the recent great national affliction, and that they are deeply sensible of the high degree of honesty and integrity of the late William Henry Harrison.

Resolved, That as Chief Magistrate of this nation, and dying while in the discharge of the high duties of that exalted station, his fame and memory become the trust of every good citizen, and one that he should cherish and reverence, as well from a feeling of justice to the man as a duty he owes to his country and the ministers of her laws.

Resolved, That we shall promptly co-operate with the arrangements of our city authorities, for the funeral ceremonies on Tuesday next, and that each and every member be earnestly requested to join the Society on this occasion.

1841, *April* 19th The following letter was received from the Corresponding Secretary of the Young Catholic's Friend Society.

BOSTON, APRIL 19, 1841.

To the President of the Charitable Irish Society:—

SIR—The Young Catholic's Friend Society, gratefully accept the invitation of your Society to join them in the obsequies of to-morrow, those of President Harrison.

Though perhaps pride might dictate our appearance as an individual Society, yet reflection tells us that we could receive no higher honor than the esteem of those whom age and virtue render venerable, thus evinced in extending to us this invitation. In the name of the Society, then, Sir, I tender to you its warmest thanks, and remain,

With much respect, your obt. servt.,

JAMES A. MAHONEY, *Cor. Sec. Y. C. F. Soc.*

1841, *April* 20th The Society formed under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Mr. Francis McKenna, and marched to Beacon street to the place assigned them in the procession, from thence to Faneuil Hall, and after listening to the eloquent eulogy by the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE, on the life and character of our lamented Chief Magistrate, Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, marched back to the Stackpole House, and adjourned.

1845, *March* 17th Ninety gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Perkins House, at 4 o'clock. Mr. Terence McHugh, the President of the Society, presided on the occasion. The following invited guests were present. Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Pastor of St. Nicholas' (Catholic) Church, Rev. Mr. Barnard of the Warren Street (Protestant) Chapel, O. A. Brownson, Esq., R. C. Waterston, Esq., President of the British Charitable Society, A. J. Cameron, President of the Scots' Charitable Society, Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., and Thomas Gill, Esq. Interesting letters were received from the following gentlemen, regretting their inability to attend. Rt. Rev. J. B. Fitzpatrick, Rev. Mr. Hardy, Commodore Nicholson, John W. James, Esq., Hon. Gov. Briggs, Hon. Thomas A. Davis, Mayor of Boston, Hon. Sam'l A. Eliot. The company enjoyed themselves finely. The Secretary has nothing to say about the *quality* of the dinner.

1845, *July* 10th The Society met at the Stackpole House at half-past twelve, P. M., to join in the funeral ceremonies in honor of Gen. ANDREW JACKSON. About seventy having joined the procession, the Society marched to the place assigned them on the Common, from whence, at half-past four, the host solemnly departed, and after marching through some of the principal streets, entered the *Cradle of Liberty*, where an eloquent eulogy was delivered by the Hon. PLINY MYRICK, of Worcester.

1847, *March* 8th Special Meeting at the Stackpole House:

Whereas, In view of the calamity by which Ireland, in the wisdom of an inscrutable Providence, is afflicted, we regard humiliation and not rejoicing, fasting rather than feasting, as best becoming Irishmen.

Resolved, That while famine is stalking through the land of our birth, while destitution, despair and consequent death, increased and fearfully increasing, comes to our knowledge, by every succeeding packet, the jocund song, the sparkling wit, the impassioned sentiment and viands, though never before so rich, could only be to us at best, amidst such painful recollections "like apples on the Dead Sea shore, all ashes to the taste."

Resolved, That the customary festival of this Society on the 17th of March, be dispensed with this year, and that in addition to what we have done individually for the relief of the suffering, we now in our associated capacity, contribute the expenses of such celebration to be applied to the same object.

Resolved, That the officers of the Society are hereby authorized to act as a committee to receive such contributions, as members under the foregoing resolutions may please to make, and to appropriate the same to its legitimate object, at such a time and through such a channel, as they may deem expedient.

Resolved, That by this entrenchment on our usual custom, it is not intended in any degree to curtail our yearly subscriptions for local distribution.

1848, *October* 25th The Society met at the Merchants Exchange, and from thence marched to the place assigned in Mount Vernon street, to take their station in a procession in honor of the most important event that ever occurred in Boston,—*the introduction of pure water from Long Pond.* Francis Tukey, Esq., acted as Chief-Marshal.

1850, *August* 12th Special Meeting. The President stated the object of the meeting to be, to take into consideration the expediency of joining in the funeral ceremonies, in honor of Gen. Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States. Upon motion, Voted to attend the obsequies.

1851, *September* 15th Quarterly Meeting, at Merchants Exchange Hotel:

The President read a circular from Samuel A. Eliot, in behalf of Charity School, also an invitation from City Government to join in procession on the coming Railroad Jubilee.

Mr. E. A. Palmer moved that we accept the invitation and join the procession, provided we get our proper position, and after a long discussion and various motions, Mr. John C. Tucker offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to the City authorities for their courtesy in inviting us to participate with them in the Railroad Jubilee, on the 19th inst.

Resolved, That under present circumstances, for causes and from feelings best known to ourselves, we deem it both expedient and proper, respectfully to decline the invitation.

Resolved, That this Society would wish it distinctly understood, that they are not to be held responsible for any reasons given by any other Irish Society for declining to join in the Jubilee.

1852, *March* 29th The Treasurer read a letter, enclosing five dollars as a donation to the funds of the Society, from His Honor Mayor Seaver, also the Treasurer's reply ordered to be placed on file.

1856, *March* 17th One Hundred and Nineteenth Anniversary:

FIRST MEETING AT THE PARKER HOUSE.

John C. Crowley, Esq., President, in the chair.

1857, *June* 15th. At a Quarterly Meeting held at the Parker House:

The committee having in consideration the report of the Treasurer, submitted through Mr. J. D. McGill, their report. The report which bore evident marks of care and deliberation of the subject committed to them, after fully and ably reviewing the history of the Society; its pure and charitable character, and its antiquity of nobility and usefulness, recommended that no charity be disbursed from the Society, until its funds shall reach the sum of *five thousand dollars*; as also other recommendations, the adoption of which would enhance the interest, and increase the usefulness of the Society. The report was warmly received; and after a general discussion by the members, it was

Voted, That the report be accepted as a progressive report; and that the committee be clothed with full power to consider all and every matter that can bear upon the subject, as also to revise the Constitution and report at the next meeting.

1858, *February* 1st Special meeting held at the Parker House:

Mr. Tucker, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, submitted a report upon the subject of disbursing two hundred dollars in charity—which was referred to said committee,—reporting the whole subject back to the Society. He stated that the committee took the whole subject into careful consideration: and for the purpose of raising funds for the assistance of the poor, had tendered an invitation to His Grace, Archbishop Hughes of New York, to lecture before the Society for that purpose. He concluded by submitting the answer of His Grace, which on motion, was

Voted, That the letter of Archbishop Hughes be inserted on the records. The report of the committee was accepted.

New York, Jan'y 20th, 1858.

Gentlemen :

I have just received your favor of the 18th inst., inviting me to lecture for the benefit of the Charitable Irish Society of Boston, together with a copy of your constitution, by-laws, &c.

I regret that neither my health, nor the multiplicity of my official duties, will permit me to accept the invitation with which I have been honored.

Of the utility of your association there can be no doubt, and in other circumstances, it would have given me great pleasure to comply with your request; and to contribute even in this manner towards the charitable object which you have so long sustained, and continue so zealously to prosecute.

I Remain, Gentlemen,

With great respect, Your Obedt. Servt.,

✠ JOHN, Abp. of New York.

John C. Crowley,
John C. Tucker, Esqs., } *Com.*
and others.

1858, *March* 22nd Adjourned Anniversary Meeting,—Parker House :

Voted, That Aaron D. Williams, of Roxbury, (who has dined with the Society for over twenty years,) be admitted as an honorary member.

1858, *June* 21st A letter from A. D. Williams, Esq., of Roxbury, thanking the Society for electing him an honorary member, was read. Voted that it be placed on file.

1860, *June* 18th Mr. E. A. Coggins, in accordance to his previous notice proposed that Article 13 of the Constitution be suspended until the sum of Five Thousand Dollars be accumulated in the Treasury, and after a very lively and animated discussion, partaken in by Messrs. D. W. O'Brien, Tucker, Coggins and Magrath, in favor, and Moore and Moylan, against the proposition, it was voted unanimously to suspend Article 13 of the Constitution until five thousand dollars be accumulated in the Treasury.

1860, *December* 17th Regular Quarterly Meeting, at the Parker House :

The President, Hugh O'Brien, called the attention of the Society to the fact that this may be the last time the Society may hold its meetings in the Union, as it now is, and that it would be well for this time-honored Society to express its deep feeling on this occasion.

One of the oldest members, D. W. O'Brien, arose and said "Such an action as has been suggested I consider a just one, and I therefore move that a committee of five be appointed to draught and report a series of resolutions bearing upon that point, and which will fully express our views upon the subject" and our sentiments in regard to the matter. The motion prevailed and the Chair appointed Messrs. John C. Crowley, D. W. O'Brien, Arthur McAvoy and Cornelius Doherty. The President was added to the committee. During the absence of the President, Mr. Thomas Coyle, Treasurer, filled the chair.

Mr. J. C. Crowley, in behalf of the committee, read the following resolutions :—

WHEREAS, The chronicles of the day show the lamentable fact that these beloved United States are passing through a crisis that portends ruin to the integrity of this fair Republic and its institutions, and,

WHEREAS, Our venerable Society preceded the foundation of the Confederacy and of the Constitution, guarded its infancy, and is identified with the existence and prosperity of the Union, and most sensitively feels the shock to the national body politic,—therefore,

Resolved, That the Charitable Irish Society of Boston condemns and abhors every principle or movement that would dissever these United States,—and we now solemnly renew our vows of fealty and love for the Union and the Constitution, and emulating the example and glorious achievements of our predecessors of '76 and '89, we pledge our efforts and our influence for the vindication and maintenance, "pure and undefiled," of this most perfect form of civil and religious liberty.

Resolved, That we invoke our brethren and fellow-citizens throughout the Union, by the memories of our past united career, to lay aside all sectional or partisan animosities, and devote themselves to the cause of our endangered common country.

Pending the resolutions, Messrs. D. W. O'Brien, Moore, W. H. O'Brien, P. Harkins, and Arthur McAvoy, expressed their views on the Union and Constitution, eloquently and patriotically, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1861, *June* 17th. On motion it was voted, that the Secretary be instructed to obtain the names of the members of this Association, now going, or already gone to the war, and to enter their names on the Records.

1862, *March* 17th One hundred and twenty-fifth Anniversary meeting:

From the Report of the Secretary Michael J. Ward:

A good many of our members have gone to the war to fight for the restoration of the glorious Constitution and Union of the States. Several of them, we can mention with pride, have already attained a position in the army of the Union, which has redounded to the honor of their nationality. Thomas Cass and Patrick R. Guiney, may be named in this record. The former Colonel and the latter Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Massachusetts Volunteers, which Regiment, we are proud to say, composed entirely of Irish and Irish extraction, is to-day one of the best and bravest on the soil of deluded Virginia.

1862, *June* 16th The meeting was called to order by the Vice-President.

Martin Griffin, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following series, which was unanimously accepted.

WHEREAS, For the first time in its history, and after an existence of a century and a quarter, the Charitable Irish Society is called upon to mourn the death of a President; and while sorrowing for the loss of an officer, a brother and a friend, we reverently bow to the will of Him who has dealt so mercifully with us, and with grateful hearts to pray that as He has been with our fathers in the past, so may He continue to bless us in the future.

Resolved, That in the death of Cornelius Doherty, our late President, the Society has lost a generous and devoted friend, one whose heart was ever ready to respond to that charity which is its corner-stone and foundation,— an earnest co-laborer in its cause, and an ardent advocate and jealous defender of its principles,— and its members have lost a genial and open-hearted friend.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our warmest sympathy, and while we know that there is no loss like a father's loss, yet we cheerfully bow to the will of that Father who has promised to be a father to the fatherless, and to dry the widow's tears.

Resolved, That while we mourn the death of a friend, we mourn not as those without hope, for the memory of good deeds is the fragrance of heaven. The good which he has done survives him, and its grateful prayers will plead at the throne of mercy, and its tears mayhap blot out the record of human frailty. He has crossed the dark river,—time has blossomed into eternity, and he

> "Sleeps in the bosom of his Father and his God."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the family of the deceased.

1863, *March* 17th Anniversary meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. James H. Tallon, and the customary business having been gone through with, the Society adjourned until the evening, when some seventy-five gentlemen sat down to the Anniversary Dinner.

1864, *March* 28th Adjourned meeting.

Patrick Harkins, Esq., the President, in the chair. Martin Lynch, presented resolutions on the death of our late Honorary Member, Aaron Davis Williams, which were on motion of John C. Crowley, unanimously adopted.

1864, *December* 19th Quarterly meeting:

The President, Patrick Harkins, Esq., called the meeting to order and announced a vacancy in the office of Secretary, owing to the death of Edwin A. Palmer, Esq.

On motion, voted that Edward Ryan be appointed Secretary, pro tem.

The President alluded in feeling terms to the services of the late Secretary, and suggested that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions.

On motion, Messrs. John C. Crowley, Hugh O'Brien, and Dennis W. O'Brien were appointed the Committee, and reported the following Resolutions.

WHEREAS, It has pleased an Omnipotent Lord and Father to close the well-rounded career of our late valued Secretary, Edwin A. Palmer, and take to Himself.—Bowing to the decree of Supreme Wisdom, we offer our condoling tribute to the memory of one especially deserving the remembrance of our Society and our individual respect; therefore,

Resolved, That our departed associate and friend, by his many years' zealous discharge of the arduous duties of Secretary to our Society, proved his earnest affection for its history and well-being, and the fervent esteem between him and our predecessors, as well as ourselves; while his latest introduction (his son and namesake,) to our fellowship constituted a memorial interest between his eternal abode and us.

Resolved, That in the character and conduct of our deceased Secretary we recognized traits most becoming a man,—exemplary probity, constancy, amiability, practical intelligence and efficiency— particularly in works of charity, which were ever most congenial to him; and in his career and ending we revere the duteous fulfilment of a Christian's mission. May he rest in peace.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records, and a copy transmitted to the widow and bereaved family.

1865, *September*. Regular quarterly meeting: — Michael Doherty, President, in the chair.

The committee to consider and report upon a plan to make the Society more practical in its character, made a report in favor of establishing a reading-room, etc.

1866, *March* 17th One hundred and twenty-ninth Anniversary meeting:

Mr. John C. Crowley, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions on the death of our late beloved Bishop of Boston, reported as follows, and on motion of Mr. Harkins, were accepted by the members rising:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Sovereign Lord to take unto himself the late venerated and beloved Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Bernard Fitzpatrick, D. D.

Resolved, That this Divine visitation causes us to mourn the loss of a prelate and gentleman whose demise is a sad bereavement to our State, to this honored city of his birth, and particularly to every member of his flock, of which he was a most tender Pastor.

Resolved, That, while we shall miss his majestic person, the incomparable graces of his exalted intellect and character, and his inspiring example of faith and piety, we shall also ever cherish as our privilege and good fortune, the recollections of his episcopate, which was the worthy continuation of the ministries of Cheverus and Fenwick,—all exemplars who "beacon us to the abode where the eternal are."

Resolved, That this venerable Society, feeling especial grief for the death of so distinguished a scion of its own stock—the son of a past President—will ever hold in fragrant remembrance the worth of the Father as well as the shining virtues and career of his eminent Son, and offers its deepest sympathies with their surviving relatives.

1866, *December* 17th Quarterly meeting.

Mr. Patrick Donahoe, notified the Society of the proposed visit of the Hon. John Frances Maguire, M. P., from Cork, Ireland.

The Government of the Society, was instructed to wait upon Mr. Maguire on his arrival, and tender him a dinner by the Society.

1868, *March* 17th One hundred and thirty-first Anniversary.

The annual meeting was held at noon, the President, Charles F. Donnelly, Esq., in the chair. The reports of the officers, show that the Society is in a flourishing condition.

1869, *March* 17th One hundred and thirty-second Anniversary.

The President, John M. Maguire, called the meeting to order, and the gratifying fact was announced by the Treasurer, that the funds of the Society now amount to Five Thousand Dollars.

1870. During this year there was constantly agitated the investment of the funds in real estate, and at the December meeting, there was a committee appointed, but as they never came together, nothing came of it.

1871, *March* 17th From the Secretary's Report.

I would also call your attention to the want of a fund to temporarily assist distressed Irishmen arriving in this city. The Scotch, and British, and Welch, and other nationalities, have their homes where a poor, strange wayfarer can be accommodated with a night's lodging and a meal of victuals; but the friendless Son of Erin, has none to shelter or give him food. This should be our special work, and a small sum of money, judiciously applied, would meet this pressing want.

1871, *December* 18th At the regular quarterly meeting:

It was unanimously voted to provide for ladies at the next Anniversary dinner.

1872, *February* 19th Special meeting:

The meeting was called to order by the President, who stated the meeting was called at the request of the Dinner Committee, for the purpose of giving the Society an opportunity of reconsidering the vote which passed at the last regular meeting in regard to making provision for ladies at the next Anniversary dinner.

A motion to reconsider was put and carried by a majority of two votes.

1872, *March* 18th One hundred and thirty-fifth Anniversary meeting:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer respectfully submitted the following Report for the past year:

Total Cash Receipts	$1,297.45
Total Cash Expenditures	1,226.21
Cash on hand	$ 71.24

Compared with last year, the funds of the Society have increased about $200, and when the interest is due in May next, will amount to the sum of............$5,959.00

The principal item of expense the past year has been as usual the Annual Celebration. The constitution provides that at the December meeting the Society shall determine how, and in what manner our Anniversary shall be celebrated, and a committee at that meeting is appointed with full powers to carry out the wishes of the Society. Yet many of our members appear to be ignorant of the fact that this celebration is an expense to the Society. Last year our Anniversary was celebrated with more than the usual spirit, with the following result:—

Dinner Bill	$400.25
Music	42.00
Flowers for Table	75.00
Advertising	20.00
Decorations	6.00
Printing	11.50
Total Expense	$554.75
Received from 61 Tickets	305.00
Balance	$249.75

Leaving a balance of $249.75 to be paid by the Society, or upwards of $4 per head over and above the amount received from the sale of tickets.

A vote was passed at the June meeting appropriating $150 for the relief of emigrants landing at Boston. Of this money $30 was paid towards the fare of Mrs. Catherine Roach and children to Ireland, and the balance, $120, remains unexpended.

While the Treasurer has no doubt the money was expended on a worthy object, still, he believes that emigrants who come here to make this country their permanent home, are more deserving of our charity. In fact, our constitution expressly states, that those who are or have been members have a prior and a stronger claim on us in the distribution of the funds of the Society.

In conclusion, the Treasurer would respectfully state that he has served the Society nine years as Treasurer, and has also filled other offices, almost continuously since he became a member. For this mark of your respect and confidence no language at his command would fully express his heartfelt thanks. But, gentlemen, he has no intention of becoming a fixture in this Society, nor does he wish to stand in the way of others who are equally deserving of your confidence; and he again takes the opportunity of respectfully declining a nomination for re-election as Treasurer of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed.] HUGH O'BRIEN, *Treasurer.*

From the Report of the Secretary, Bernard Corr :—

I am proud to say that the records will show that renewed life has been instilled into our old Society during the year. More members have joined; more money has been received; more meetings have been held; more interest has been manifested; and several new ideas have been promulgated.

Our aim should be to make this Society a rallying point for the Irish race in New England: to make it a creditable exponent of the intellectual, social and moral progress of our people; and to make it what its founders intended it should be,—a substantial benefit to destitute emigrants.

1872, *October* 2nd Mr. John Divver, moved that the sum of $500 be donated to charitable purposes, and be distributed as follows :—

Home for Destitute Children	$100.00
Little Sisters of the Poor	100.00
House of Good Shepherd	100.00
Particular Council Soc. St. Vincent de Paul	100.00
Charitable Irish Soc. Relief Committee	100.00
	$500.00

The motion was carried unanimously.

1873, *October* 24th Special meeting.

The President Thomas J. Gargan, read the call for the meeting to see what this Society would do in response to the touching appeal from the President of the Hibernian Relief Society of Memphis, received by Mr. Patrick Donahoe, on the 11th, "In God's name, send some relief to our suffering people."

Motion made, seconded and passed, that the Treasurer be instructed to pay five hundred dollars to Mr. Donahoe, the Treasurer of the Parker House Committee on Memphis Relief.

1874, *March* 17th From the Report of the Secretary, Thomas A. Ring :

A committee was appointed on Catholic Hall,—and in this connection it may not be out of the way to indulge in the hope that this matter will be taken hold of earnestly and pushed to a speedy realization. No greater work commends itself to-day to our Society.

1875, *March* 17th The Meeting was called to order by Bernard Corr, Esq., Vice President, Thomas J. Gargan, President, being absent on account of ill health.

The chairman of committee appointed to confer with other societies in regard to establishing an agency for the assistance of strangers of Irish nationality, presented the report of the committee.

Mr. Donahoe introduced Mr. James Brogan, who came from Newark, N. J., to present this Society with a Scarf which was worn by his grandfather in 1775, as a member of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He stated to the Society that he was destitute of money, and had not eaten food for some time.

On motion, the above matter was referred to the government.

The government considered the matter of James Brogan, and voted to donate twenty-five dollars as an equivalent for the scarf he presented the Society, and to defray his expenses in reaching his home in Newark, N. J.

One hundred and thirty-eighth Anniversary, at the Parker House:

The spacious dining-hall was beautifully decorated with Irish and American flags, besides a handsome floral display on the tables. About seven o'clock, the company sat down, President Corr at the head of the table, and in his immediate vicinity were seated some of our most prominent statesmen and business men, including his Excellency, Governor Gaston, Congressman William W. Warren, Collector Simmons, and Aldermen Power and O'Brien. After the good things furnished by Mr. Parker had been well discussed, the newly-elected President, Mr. Bernard Corr, called the company to order, and bid the assemblage welcome in a happy speech.

On the conclusion of the President's remarks, he introduced to the company the Toast Master, Mr. J. Stuart MacCorry, who announced the following as the

REGULAR TOASTS.

"The Day we Celebrate."—Dear to every one having a drop of Irish blood in his veins; it should be honored by all lovers of political and religious liberty. Responded to by Judge Joseph D. Fallon. Music—*Hail! Glorious Apostle.*

"The United States."—The nation of sovereignties, and the sovereign of nations—may its proud pre-eminence never be diminished by undue encroachment of the States upon the prerogative of the Union, or of the Union upon the States. Responded to by Thomas Riley, Esq. Music—*Hail Columbia.*

"Massachusetts."—Safe in the morality and intelligence of her citizens, she wins our gratitude by her steady progress in shaking off old prejudice and her effort to see the right and do the right. Responded to by Hon. William W. Warren. Music—*Believe me, if all those endearing young charms.*

"Our Army and Navy."—They need no eulogy but the simple record of their deeds; the enlightened patriotism which prompted them to preserve, will prevent them from proving dangerous to their country's liberty. In the absence of Gen. P. R. Guiney, who was expected to respond to this sentiment, the band played the National Airs. Music—*Red, White and Blue.*

"The President of the United States."—Chief Magistrate of the whole country; may his conquests in peace be no less than his great achievements in war. Responded to by William A. Simmons, Esq., Collector of the Port. Music—*America.*

"Governor of Massachusetts."—Not an untried ruler, may his ability, integrity and fidelity to the true principles of popular government in the high station to which he has been called, be the guaranty of further and deserved advancements. Responded to by Governor William Gaston. Music—*Hail to the Chief.*

"The City of Boston."—Our home and our pride—wherever the world over we may be, we can never be ashamed to proclaim this to be our home. A city of honesty and pluck; in times of financial doubt her credit is not doubted; affliction is but a spur to her courage. Responded to by Alderman James Power. Music—*Home, Sweet Home.*

"Civil and Religious Liberty."—The rallying cry of all lovers of human progress. The nation that does not secure these boons to even the humblest of her citizens can be free but in name. Responded to by Rev. D. J. O'Donovan. Music—*Adeste Fidelis.*

"Our Sister Societies."—Generous rivals in the offices of good will and charity towards all men; may our associations continue as friendly in the future as our coöperation has been active in the past. Responded to by Dr. A. D. Sinclair, President Scots' Charitable Society. Music—*Scotch Airs.*

"The Judiciary."—The high station should elevate its occupants to a just conception of their responsibilities, and the occupants should render the position illustrious by the solidity and breadth of their attainments and the purity of their motives. Judge Michael Norton was expected to respond, but being absent from the hall at the time, the band played *Scenes that are brightest.*

"Our Past Officers."—Maintained and strengthened by their wisdom, we are sustained and encouraged by their presence. Responded to by Alderman Hugh O'Brien. Music—*Auld Lang Syne.*

"Our Deceased Members."—They have fought the good fight; their lives are to us precious memories and stirring incentives to faithful deeds, may we emulate their virtues and endeavor to equal their exertions for the good influence of our Society. Responded to by Edward Ryan, Esq. Music—*Pleyel's Hymn.*

"The Ladies."—The anxiety and solace of our lives; how to make adequate return for the blessings they confer is a continual perplexity.—

> "Why then a final note prolong,
> Or lengthen out a closing song,
> Unless to bid the gentles speed
> Who long have listed to our rede;
> To every lovely lady bright,
> What can we wish but faithful knight?
> To every faithful lover too,
> What can we wish but lady true?
> And knowledge to the studious sage,
> And pillow soft to head of age."

Responded to by Mr. J. Stuart MacCorry. Music—*O Dear, what can the matter be?*

"The Press."—The eighth wonder of the world. Indefatigable in the dissemination of intelligence; its errors in matters of fact must not be set down as a desire to pervert the truth, but to eagerness in the cause so great as to anticipate it. Responded to by Alderman Hugh O'Brien. Music—*When Johnny Comes Marching Home.*

Several volunteer toasts were also responded to, Maj. M. J. McCafferty, of Worcester, responding to "The Heart of the Commonwealth."

During the evening the company was entertained with excellent singing by Messrs. D. J. Maguinniss, J. T. Moriarty, T. A. Tallon, D. C. Hennessey and J. M. Galvin, likewise with good music by Higgins' Band.

1875, *June* 1st. Adjourned special meeting:

The meeting was called to order by the President, who stated the object of the meeting, and after remarks by several of the members a division of the question was called for, which was "that the Society take part in the Bunker Hill Centennial Celebration." After appropriate and patriotic remarks by several of the members, the following committee was appointed and instructed to make all necessary arrangements:

Martin Lennon, *Chairman,*
Bernard Corr,
Thomas A. Tallon,
John S. MacCorry,
Edward Ryan,
John M. Maguire,
William Manning.

1875, *June* 17th The Society was notified to meet in Brookline street, northeast side of Franklin square, where carriages were in waiting for the members, and at the time appointed, the Society went to the place assigned it in the Third Division, composed of Historical Societies and Civic Associations, in which it was assigned the right of the line.

1875, *June* 28th The Chairman of the Bunker Hill Centennial Committee made a report, which was accepted, and the committee discharged.

On motion of John A. Daly, a committee of five was appointed, with full powers, to revise the Constitution and By-Laws and the Membership List of the Society, and Messrs. B. Corr, J. S. MacCorry, J. A. Daly, P. F. Griffin, and T. J. Gargan, constituted said committee.

The following notice accompanied the regular notification of call of this meeting :—

BOSTON, DECEMBER 9TH, 1875.

To the President and Members of the Charitable Irish Society :

GENTLEMEN : — At the meeting to be held on the 20th inst. the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution will submit a report recommending the adoption of several changes to the Constitution, etc., and the publication of a book, containing the Constitution and By-Laws of the Charitable Irish Society, instituted 1737, with a list of members and officers, and many interesting extracts from the original records of the Society, together with the Act of Incorporation, James Boyd's Centennial Anniversary Address, March 17, 1837, etc.

This notice is issued with a view that all members should be better informed of the plan of the Committee, and be enabled to give intelligent consideration to the subject. It is hoped that there will be a large attendance of the members at the coming meeting, that the matter may be fully discussed and satisfactorily settled, as it is the desire of the Committee to have the book ready for distribution on the 17th of March next.

All of which is courteously submitted in behalf of the Committee.

J. STUART MACCORRY, *Secretary.*

1875, *December* 20th Quarterly meeting :

Mr. Daly, from the Committee on Revision of the Constitution, offered a report, which, on motion was accepted.

1876, *March* 17th One hundred and thirty-ninth Anniversary meeting :

The meeting was called to order by Bernard Corr, Esq., President. The Treasurer submitted his report, which was accepted.

From Secretary's Report:—

Gentlemen: I find that I must repeat the usual suggestions, and again call your attention and urge upon you the necessity of this Society taking action in the building of a Public Hall, the want of which is becoming more apparent every day.

The President introduced Mr. Patrick Denvir, who joined the Society fifty years ago to-day, viz.: March 17th, 1826, and on motion it was voted that he be the guest of the Society at the dinner this evening, to which he assented.

The report of the committee on the revision of the Constitution was taken from the table, and Articles IV and VIII were accepted; the further consideration was postponed until after the election of officers for the ensuing year.

On motion, voted that the President appoint a committee of three persons, to receive, sort and count ballots, and Messrs. Riley, Conlon and J. M. Maguire were appointed said committee, and upon their report the following named gentlemen were declared elected:

OFFICERS, 1876.

President.—PATRICK A. COLLINS.

Vice-President.—JOSEPH D. FALLON.

Treasurer.—MARTIN LENNON.

Secretary.—J. STUART MACCORRY.

Keeper of the Silver Key, and Chairman of Board of Directors. PATRICK COLLINS.

Directors.
JOHN W. MCDONALD,
PATRICK MAGUIRE,
JOHN CONLON,
JOHN GALVIN.

After the election of officers and the introduction of the President-elect by President Corr, President Collins accepted the Chair with a graceful speech.

Gen. Guiney moved that the Constitution be taken from the table, and after some little correction, the Preamble of the same was adopted.

Mr. Griffin moved that each article be taken up separately and acted upon. Each article, with the exception of Articles IV and VIII, which had been previously adopted, were unanimously adopted.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, the Society adjourned, to meet at the Anniversary Dinner, at seven o'clock, in the evening.

Names of Members

OF THE

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.

1737–1876.

Honorary Members.

Members' Names.	When Admitted.
Edward Gillespie, Esq.	November 26, 1814.
William Sampson, Esq.	" "
Robert Hoage, Esq.	September 20, 1819.
John Beane.	March 17, 1821.
Dr. William Ingalls.	March 17, 1826.
Russell Jarvis, Esq.	" "
Hon. David Henshaw.	" "
Daniel D. Brodhead.	" "
Charles Hood.	" "
John Roberts.	" "
B. H. Norton.	December 20, 1830.
Hon. Edward Kavanagh.	March 18, 1833.
Thomas L. Tiernan, Esq.	" 23, 1835.
Aaron D. Williams, Esq.	" 22, 1858.

Names of Members.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Allen, Edward	March 17, 1737	
Alderchurch, Edward	“ “ “	
Austin, Joseph	April 8, 1739	
Auchmuty, Esq. Robert	“ “ 1740	President.
Allen, David	Oct. 14, “	
Arthur, George	April 14, 1747	
Auchmuty, Jr. Robert	April 12, 1748	
Anderson, Thomas	April 13, 1756	
Ash, Capt. Thomas	Aug. 10, 1773	
Anderson, John	March 17, 1802	
Anderson, Francis	“ “ “	
Allen, John	Dec. 19, 1825	
Arnett, Patrick	March 17, 1826	
Armour, Thomas F. A.	Sept. 18, 1837	
Boyd, Adam	March 17, 1737	
Bennett, Thomas	“ “ “	
Bourns, Michael	July 11, 1738	
Black, Samuel	Oct. 10, “	
Boulton, George	“ “ “	
Breaden, Philip	Jan. 9, 1739	
Beath, John	“ 9, “	
Butler, John	July 13, 1742	
*Ball, John	Aug. 8, 1749	Secretary 17 years.
Black, Andrew	April 13, 1756	Secretary.
Burk, William	May 18, 1757	
Bucey, George	April 10, 1760	

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*“John Ball having served as Secretary seventeen years, desired to be excused, which was granted, and the thanks of the Society given him for his services, he being allowed nothing for it, save what he ought to have paid in common with the other members.”—*Records, April 8th*, 1766.

Simon Elliot was chosen but refused to serve, and Mr. Ball was again called to act and he did so.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Burdick, Jr. Benjamin	Aug. 13, 1765	Keeper Silver Key.
Bryant, John	June 10, 1766	Vice-President.
Blake, John	April 11, 1769	
Brown, Dr. William	" " "	Keeper Silver Key.
Bangs, Samuel	Aug. 8, "	
Butler, Nicholas	Oct. 10, "	
*Beane, John	Feb. 11, 1772	Secretary.
Beaty, William	October, "	
Black, Moses	Oct. 26, 1784	President.
Boies, John	April 12, "	Vice-President.
Burke, Andrew	Jan. 10, 1797	
Barrett, George	March 17, "	
Bull, John	" " 1802	
Burns, Michael	" " "	
Bell, Shubael	Dec. 17, "	President.
Byrne, John	March 18, 1811	
Brown, Patrick	" " "	
Byrne, 2d. John	Sept. 16, "	
Byrne, Kevin	" " "	
Bryant, John	" " "	
Burns, Michael	Dec. 10, "	
Bruce, Thomas	" 18, 1815	
Bogan, Walter	Sept. 21, 1818	
Bowes, James	March 18, 1822	
Byrne, Mark	Dec. "	Secretary.
Byrne, Patrick	March 17, 1824	
Byrne, George	" " 1826	
Brown, David	" " "	
Barrett, John	" " "	
Byrne, Martin	Dec. 18, "	
Brady, Patrick	March 17, 1827	
Bond, Edward	" " "	
Byrne, Edward	" " "	
Byrne, John	" " "	
Boyd, James	" " "	President.
Butler, James	" " 1829	

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* John Beane joined the Society February 11, 1772, and was elected Secretary March 17, 1796, which office he held until March 17, 1821. At that meeting it was "*Voted*, The thanks of the Society be given the former Secretary, John Beane, and that in future he be considered an Honorary Member."

"Mr. Beane lived, and was among us till very lately; in 1834 his name is mentioned on our books, thus showing him to have been connected with the Society *sixty-two years*, nearly two-thirds the whole period of its existence. He and the Society were mutually proud of the connection which the Ruler of all things permitted to be continued so long; and as there are many who now hear me who enjoyed a personal intimacy with the good old man, it has been thought that the knowledge of the time of the commencement of his connection with the Institution would be acceptable."—*Boyd's Centennial Address, March* 17, 1837.

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Burns, Michael	March 17, 1831	
Bergen, James	“ “ “	
Bogue, Thomas	“ “ “	
Byrne, Rev. Patrick	“ “ 1832	Treasurer.
Bell, William	Sept. 7, 1833	Secretary.
Boyle, Thomas	Dec. 16, “	
Byrne, Dennis P.	March 17, 1837	
Brazill, John	“ “ “	
Bowen, Patrick	“ “ “	
Buckley, James	“ “ “	
Boyde, Thomas	June 19, “	
Barry, Richard	Oct. 8, 1838	
Barry, John H.	“ “ “	Keeper Silver Key.
Boland, Tobias	Dec. 17, “	
Blake, Peter E.	March “ 1842	
Barnett, Patrick	“ “ “	
Baird, John	“ “ “	
Bree, John	“ “ 1843	
Barry, Richard	Dec. 18, “	
Barrett, Nicholas	March 26, 1844	
Byrne, James	“ 17, 1846	
Byrnes, Thomas	“ “ 1847	
Barrett, Nicholas	“ “ 1849	
Bahan, Thomas	April 5, 1852	
Blood, William	“ “ “	
Bonner, Dennis	March 17, 1855	
Byrne, William	“ “ 1857	
Branagan, Rev. F. X.	“ “ “	
Bradley, Henry	June 21, 1858	
Bradley, Thomas D.	“ “ “	
Byrne, James	March 17, 1860	
Buckley, John H.	“ 24, 1862	
Butler, Daniel A.	June 20, 1864	
Bishop, Robert A.	“ “ “	
Barrett, James	March 27, 1865	
Byrnes, Andrew	“ 17, 1866	
Brine, George R.	“ “ 1867	Keeper Silver Key.
Burne, Patrick E.	June “ “	
Brine, William H.	“ “ “	
Blake, John G.	October 7, “	
Brady, Philip H.	March 17, 1870	
Broderick, John	Jan. 4, 1875	
Butler, Thomas	March 17, “	
Bingham, William H.	“ “ 1876	
Clark, James	March 17, 1737	
Clark, John	“ “ “	
Caldwell, Alexander	April 11, 1738	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Canworthy, Andrew	Oct. 9, 1739	
Cumerford, Thomas	April 14, 1741	
Connell, Patrick	" 12, 1743	
Coppinger, John	" " 1757	
Calderwood, Samuel	" " "	
Carroll, Michael	May 18, "	
Cochran, Samuel	April 10, 1760	
Connor, Charles	" 14, 1761	
Campbell, James	July " "	
Clarehue, John	" " "	
Campbell, Alexander	" 13, 1762	
Colman, John	April 9, 1765	
Crawford, James	Oct. 10, "	
Cuthberston, Samuel	April 8, 1766	
Cummings, James	Oct. 13, 1767	
Condon, Samuel	" 11, 1768	Secretary.
Carpenter, Richard	" 10, 1769	
Caldwell, Robert	" 9, 1770	
Conner, Patrick	" " "	
Callahan, Capt. John	" 8, 1771	
Calback, Esq. Philip	October, 1772	
Connor, Edmund	" 26, 1784	
Campbell, Andrew	Jan. 10, 1797	
Cavenagh, James	March 17, "	
Cottrill, Matthew	" " "	
Creamer, Edward	" " 1800	
Cavenaugh, James	" " "	
Carson, Patrick	" " "	Keeper Silver Key.
Cunningham, Robert	" " 1802	
Clabley, Richard	" " "	
Connor, Michael	" " "	
Calhoon, Andrew	" " "	
Cusick, William	June 8, "	
Cassin, James	March 17, 1803	
Cottrill, Matthew	Dec. " 1810	
Cain, Robert	March 18, 1811	
Casson, ———	Dec. 30, "	
Cummings, Andrew	" " "	
Connor, ———	" " "	
Carroll, Edward	" " "	
Calligan, James	" " "	
Cardiff, Philip	Sept. 20, 1813	
Cahill, Patrick T.	Dec. 19, 1814	
Cox, Edward L.	" " "	
Claflen, ———	" 15, 1816	
Cook, James	March 17, 1817	
Cavenaugh, John	" " "	
Connoly, Michael	" " "	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Carney, Edward	Dec. 15, 1817	
Carrigan, Michael	March 17, 1818	
Carney, Patrick	“ 26, “	
Crampton, Henry R.	“ 17, 1819	
Cummiskey, Hugh	“ “ 1823	
Carroll, William	“ “ 1825	
Carroll, Patrick	“ “ “	
Colligan, James	“ “ “	
Connor, John	Dec. 19, “	
Carney, Andrew	March 17, 1826	
Coyle, Hugh	“ “ “	
Carroll, James	“ “ “	
Carroll, John F.	“ “ “	
Carver, Charles	“ “ “	
Crosby, William S.	June 19, “	
Connolly, Patrick	Dec. 18, “	
Clinton, Edward	March 17, 1827	
Connors, Patrick	“ “ 1828	
Coyle, William	“ “ “	
Cain, James	Dec. 20, 1830	
Charleton, Patrick	“ “ “	
Collins, Michael	March 17, 1831	
Conway, Edmund	Sept. 19, “	
Clark, John	Dec. “ “	
Clark, Alexander	March 17, 1832	
Connoly, Rev. Peter	“ “ “	
Casey, James	“ “ “	
Curtin, Rev. John J.	Sept. 7, 1833	
Cunningham, John T.	“ “ “	Secretary.
Callahan, John	March 17, 1835	
Comerford, Patrick	“ “ “	
Clinton, James B.	“ “ 1836	Secretary.
Comerford, Nicholas	“ “ “	
Christian, Richard	“ “ 1837	
Casey, Edward	Sept. 18, “	
Crowley, Daniel	March 17, 1838	Treasurer.
Corry, Michael	Dec. “ “	
Callahan, William D.	“ “ “	
Campbell, Daniel W.	“ 16, 1839	
Cullinan, John	Sept. 20, 1841	
Cahill, James	March 17, 1842	
Caughlin, David	“ “ “	
Christie, Alexander	“ 18, 1850	Secretary.
Cummisky, Hugh	“ 17, 1851	
Crowley, John C.	“ “ “	President.
Campbell, William	“ “ 1852	
Cass, Thomas	“ “ “	
Cleary, Michael	“ “ “	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Campbell, Tristram	March 29, 1852	
Cain, Daniel	Sept. 20, “	
Coggins, E. A.	March 17, 1853	
Connelly, James	“ “ “	
Coyle, Thomas	“ “ 1855	Treasurer.
Cleary, Lawrence	“ “ 1856	
Collins, James	“ “ 1857	
Callaghan, Bernard	“ “ 1858	
Conlan, John	“ 22, “	Vice-President.
Cashman, Jeremiah	June 21, “	
Connolly, John	March 27, 1859	
Crozier, James H.	“ 17, “	
Collins, Patrick	June 20, “	Keeper Silver Key.
Coleman, Jr. Jeremiah	Sept. 19, “	
Cook, Joseph T.	“ “ “	
Costello, James	Dec. “ “	
Cadogan, John D.	March 17, 1860	
Cryan, Patrick		
Cody, James	“ 26, “	
Colford, Edward M.	Dec. 17, “	
Carey, Hugh	March 18, 1861	
Caraher, A. P.	“ 30, 1863	
Corcoran, John	“ “ “	
Collins, Michael D.	“ 28, 1864	
Collins, James	“ 17, 1865	
Corr, Bernard	“ “ 1866	President.
Callahan, Andrew P.	“ “ “	
Callahan, Andrew	“ “ “	
Conlon, John	“ “ 1867	
Collins, Patrick A.	“ “ 1870	President.
Connor, Christopher A.	Dec. 19, “	
Cotter, James F.	March 17, 1871	
Carberry, Thomas	April 10, “	
Cashen, William	March 18, 1872	
Coyle, George J.	“ 17, 1873	
Curtin, John	“ “ 1875	
Cox, Robert	“ “ 1876	
Duncan, Robert	March 17, 1737	
Drummond, William	“ “ “	
Downing, James	April 11, “	
Draper, George	“ “ “	
Douse, Samuel	Oct. 10, 1738	
Dunning, William	Jan. 9, 1739	
Dillon, Peter	April 8, “	
Dunworth, Henry	“ “ “	
Dougherty, Walter	Oct. 9, “	
Dorus, Hugh	“ “ “	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Dalton, James	Jan. 13, 1740	Vice-President.
Davis, William	" " "	
Derby, Michael	Oct. 13, "	
Duncan, George	April 14, 1761	
Dougherty, James	" 13, 1762	
Daily, Jeremiah	Aug. 13, 1765	
Doyle, Peter	Feb. 10, 1767	
Dalton, Capt. John	Oct 13, "	
Dunn, Capt. David	" 1772	
Dunlap, Sen. Andrew	Jan. 10, 1797	President.
Dunlap, Jr. Andrew	" " "	Vice-President.
Dunlap, James	March 17, 1799	
Daily, William	" " 1802	
Daniels, John	June 8, "	
Doran, Patrick	Dec. 30, 1811	
Delancy, John	" " "	
Dowling, Richard	March 18, 1816	
Dowe, Isaac	" " "	
Driscoll, Cornelius	" 17, 1817	
Day, Richard	" " "	Keeper Silver Key.
Dezell, Robert	Sept. 15, "	
Daily, Patrick	March 17, 1818	
Daily, John	" 26, "	
Dunn, Michael	" " "	
Demsey, Michael	June 15, "	
Dennahy, Michael	" " "	
Dalton, William	Dec. 21, "	
Doyle, Martin	March 17, 1819	
Dockrell, Thomas	" " "	
Durant, William	" " "	
Dunlap, Esq. Andrew	Sept. 20, 1820	President.
Dunlap, Francis	March 17, 1823	
Dunn, John	" " 1824	
Dunn, Thomas	" " "	
Doyle, David M.	" " 1825	
Doyle, Patrick	" " "	
Deveraux, Thomas	" " "	
Doyle, James	" " 1826	
Denvir, Patrick	" " "	Vice-President.
Drohan, Lawrence	" " 1827	
Davis, John	Dec. " "	
Devlin, John	" " "	
Doyle, Lawrence	" " "	
Downey, Timothy	March " 1828	
Dwyer, William	Dec. 15, "	
Dempsey, James	March 17, "	
Duggan, William	" " 1829	
Darcey, Daniel	" " "	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Durkin, Mark	March 17, 1830	
Duffey, Edward	“ “ “	
Dillon, John	Dec. 20, “	
Donovan, Jeremiah	March 17, 1831	
Dooley, Patrick	June 20, “	
Dailey, William	“ “ “	
Dailey, John	Sept. 19, “	
Duffey, Hugh	March 17, 1832	
Doyle, Michael	“ “ “	
Devinny, John	Sept. 7, 1833	
Dwyer, Thomas O.	March 17, 1834	
Dennahy, John	“ “ 1836	
Devlin, Patrick	“ “ 1837	
Donahoe, Patrick	“ “ 1841	President.
Delany, Michael	“ “ “	
Doherty, Rev. Manasseas P.	“ “ 1846	
Deveraux, William	“ “ “	
Daily, James	“ 26, 1849	
Devenny, William	“ 24, 1851	
Dooley, Henry	Dec. 15, “	
Doherty, Cornelius	March 17, 1852	President.
Devine, James	“ “ “	
Dever, Daniel	“ “ “	
Duffey, Hugh	“ “ “	Keeper Silver Key.
Dougherty, Patrick	“ 29, “	
Dolan, M. F.	“ “ “	
Doherty, John	“ 17, 1854	
Doherty, John	June 18, 1855	
Doherty, Michael	March 17, 1856	President.
Devine, James	“ “ 1857	
Driscoll, John	“ “ “	
Drury, Roger	“ “ 1858	
Daly, Daniel	“ “ 1859	
Donovan, Patrick J.	“ “ “	
Denvir, William	“ “ “	
Divver, John	June 20, “	Keeper Silver Key.
Doherty, James	March 17, 1860	
Dolan, Thomas	“ “ “	President.
Doran, William	“ “ “	
Donovan, John	“ 26, “	
Doherty, Daniel	“ 18, 1861	
Doherty, Henry	“ “ “	
Donnelly, Charles F.	“ 17, 1864	President.
Druinan, John	“ “ “	
Donegan, John	“ “ “	
Davis, James G.	“ 27, 1865	
Donahoe, Michael T.	May 2, 1866	
Dunphy, James W.	March 17, 1868	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Dowling, Mark	Sept. 19, 1870	
Dooley, Thomas	Dec. 19, 1870	
Daly, John A.	March 31, 1873	
Driscoll, John F.	“ “ “	
Dolan, Charles T.	Dec. 20, 1875	
Egart, James	March 17, 1737	
Edgar, William	Jan. 9, 1739	
Ervhine, Robert	“ 1743	
Elliot, Simon	May 18, 1757	President.
Elcler, Robert	Jan. 14, 1761	
Elliot, Simon	“ “ “	Secretary.
Ellison, Samuel	Aug. “ “	
Elliot, Jr. Gen. Simon	April 12, 1791	President.
English, Thomas	“ “ “	President.
Eaton, William B.	March 17, 1797	
English, William	Dec. 17, 1810	
Ennis, Gregory	March 17, 1818	
Eastman, Martin	June 15, 1818	
Eviston, John	Sept. 20, 1830	
Eagan, James	March 17, 1848	President.
End, William	Dec. 15, 1851	
Eagan, John	March 29, 1852	
Freeland, William	March 17, 1737	
French, William	Jan. 9, 1739	
Ferguson, George	“ “ “	
Fitzgibbon, Patrick	April 8, “	
Fergus, Owen (*Donor.*)	Oct. 9, “	
Farrel, John	April 8, 1740	
Fullington, John	“ 14, 1761	
French, Nicholas	“ 12, 1763	
Fitzgerald, Lewis	“ 8, 1766	
Freeman, Robert	Aug. 12, 1766	
Freeland, James	April 10, 1770	Keeper Silver Key.
Forrest, James	Feb. 11, 1772	Keeper Silver Key.
Field, John	“ “ “	
Feran, Mark	June 9, “	
Foley, John	Dec. 11, 1792	
Fletcher, Capt. P.	Jan. 10, 1797	
Farrell, Patrick	March 17, 1802	
Fitzpatrick, Peter	“ “ “	
Faracy, Andrew	Dec. 17, 1810	
Fitzpatrick, Bernard	Sept. 16, 1811	President.
Flahaven, James	“ “ “	
Fitzsimmons, Peter	Dec. 20, “	
Finnegan, Peter	March 17, 1812	Treasurer.
Fitzroy, James	June 20, 1814	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Flinn, David	March 17, 1817	
Fagan, Peter	“ “ “	
Furey, Matthew	“ “ 1818	
Furey, Edward	Sept. 21, “	
Foley, Matthew	Dec. “ “	
Fitzsimmons, James	“ “ “	
Farrell, Patrick	“ “ “	
Flahaven, Robert	March 17, 1824	
Farrell, Patrick	“ “ 1825	
Fitzpatrick, Thomas	“ “ 1827	
Fitzpatrick, John	“ “ “	
Farrell, John	Dec. “ “	
Flynn, Thomas	“ “ “	
Farrell, James	March 17, 1831	Chief-Marshal at the Society's Centennial Celebra'n.
Farrell, Ambrose	Sept. 7, 1833	
Farrell, John	March 17, 1834	
Flynn, Patrick	“ “ 1835	Treasurer.
Fitzpatrick, Bernard	“ “ 1836	
Flemming, John	June 20, 1836	
Flynn, Michael	March 17, 1840	
Farrall, Thomas	Dec. 15, 1845	
Flood, Rev. Patrick	March 17, 1846	
Farren, James	“ “ 1848	
Fitzgibbon, Patrick	“ “ 1849	
Flemming, Patrick	Dec. 17, 1849	
Foote, John	March 17, 1851	
Farron, Daniel	Sept. 20, 1852	
Fay, Christopher	March 17, 1857	
Farren, George	Dec. 19, 1859	
Faulkner, William J.	March 17, 1860	Secretary.
Foley, Matthew	“ “ “	
Freeman, jr. Michael	Dec. 17, 1860	
Fallon, John C.	March 17, 1862	
Ford, Jeremiah	Dec. 15, 1862	
Fallon, Joseph D.	March 17, 1865	Vice-President.
Finnigan, John	“ “ 1866	
Farley, John	June 15, 1868	
Ferguson, Dennis	“ “ “	
Farley, James F.	March 17, 1873	
Finnerty, Daniel G.	Dec. 20, 1875	
Gibbs, Daniel	March 17, 1737	
Glen, George	“ “ “	
Gardner, James	April 11, “	
Geoghegan, Michael	“ “ “	
Griffin, John	Oct. 10, 1738	
Gilmore, Joseph	Jan. 9, 1739	
Gradon, John	“ “ “	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Glen, Robert *(Donor.)*	1741	
Gormon, John	June 13, 1769	
Gerry, John	Aug. 8, 1769	
Gillespie, Archibald	June 12, 1770	
Gardner, Robert	Feb. 11, 1772	Treasurer.
Grant, Thomas	April 12, 1785	
Gardner, Robert	Oct. 18, 1791	
Getty, Robert	Jan. 8, 1793	
Gorman, Patrick	March 17, 1802	
Gillis, John	“ “ “	
Grant, Lawrence	Dec. 30, 1811	
Griffin, Michael	March 17, 1819	
Griffin, Patrick	“ “ 1824	
Gleeson, William	“ “ 1825	Vice-President.
Gordon, Esq. William	“ “ 1826	
Grady, Daniel J.	June 19, 1826	
Gault, John	March 17, 1827	
Gibbs, James	June 18, 1827	
Gibson, Andrew	“ 16, 1828	
Gallagher, Edward	“ “ “	
Gorman, Hugh	“ “ “	
Glascott, George W.	Sept. 15, “	
Garland, John	March 17, 1829	
Gallagher, William	“ “ “	
Gleeson, Daniel	“ “ “	
Graham, Daniel	Dec. 21, “	
Guildy, Patrick	Sept. 19, 1836	
Gavan, Thomas	March 17, 1837	
Greene, Hugh	“ “ “	
Grattan, Esq. Thomas Colley	Dec. 16, 1839	
Grattan, Esq. Edm. Arnault	“ “ “	
Greehy, Patrick	March 17, 1840	
Gleason, Thomas D.	“ “ 1843	
Gallaher, Michael	“ “ 1848	
Griffin, Martin	“ 18, 1850	Secretary.
Gordon, Joseph	“ 17, 1854	
Grace, Thomas	“ 24, 1856	
Grady, John	“ 22, 1858	
Gately, Matthew	“ 17, 1859	
Gorman, William	“ “ “	
Gorman, John	“ “ “	
Godfrey, Francis	“ “ “	
Galvin, John	“ “ 1860	
Grace, Edward	“ “ “	
Guiney, Patrick R.	“ 26, “	
Gleeson, James A.	“ 18, 1861	
Gormley, Jr. P.	“ “ “	
Gallagher, John	June 16, 1862	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Greely, Patrick	March 17, 1863	
Gilberson, Charles M.	“ “ “	
Gargan, Thomas J.	“ “ 1867	President.
Griffin, Patrick F.	“ “ 1868	Keeper Silver Key.
Gately, Michael J.	Jan. 4, 1875	
Hall, William	April 11, 1737	President.
Hoog, John	July 11, 1738	
Hutchinson, John	April 8, 1739	
Holmes, Andrew	Oct. 9, “	
Harper, John	“ “ “	
Hamilton, Frederick	April 8, 1740	
Hughes, James	“ “ “	
Holmes, William *(Donor.)*	“	
Hill, Robert	March 9, 1743	
Howard, Capt. Samuel	Dec. 12, 1769	
Hutchins, Matthew	April 14, 1772	
Hill, Charles	Oct. 12 1773	
Hunter, Henry	Oct. 26, 1784	
Hunt, Timothy	March 17, 1806	
Hamilton, William	March 24, 1810	
Heffernan, Edward	Dec. 17, 1810	
Halpin, Patrick	Dec. 30, 1811	
Huddleston, Thomas	March 17, 1820	
Huddleston, Samuel	“ “ “	
Harper, William	“ “ “	
Hand, Peter	“ “ 1826	
Hearn, William	“ “ “	
Haddock, ———	“ “ “	
Halliday, John	Dec. 18, “	
Halliday, James	“ “ “	
Hagerty, Michael	March 17, 1827	
Herring, Michael	“ “ “	
Huddleston, Samuel	June 10, 1828	
Higgins, Michael	Sept. 15, 1828	
Hanna, William	March 17, 1829	
Hammil, Patrick	“ 15, 1830	
Hayes, John	“ 17, “	
Hughes, William	“ “ “	
Hogan, William	“ “ 1831	
Hohey, Patrick	Sept. 19, 1836	
Harvey, Constantine	March 17, 1837	
Higgins, Peter	“ “ “	
Havilin, James	“ 18, 1839	
Holley, Patrick	“ 17, 1841	Treasurer.
Harvey, Thomas	“ 17, 1842	
Hammond, Henry	“ 26, 1844	
Hall, Oliver	Dec. 15, 1845	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Hurley, John	March 17, 1846	
Harney, David	" " 1848	
Hennessy, William	" 20, "	
Herring, Roger	" 26, 1849	
Harvey, John B.	" 18, 1850	Keeper Silver Key.
Hyde, James	" " "	
Harkins, Patrick	" " "	President.
Harrigan, Jeremiah	" 17, 1851	
Hennessey, John	" " "	
Hastings, B. A.	" " "	
Hughes, John	" " "	
Hennessy, Richard	" " 1852	
Healy, James	" " "	
Houghton, Michael	" " "	
Houghton, Edward	" 29, "	
Hooton, Richard	" " "	
Hatch, Nicholas	" " "	
Hughes, John	" 17, 1853	
Hughes, Thomas	" " "	
Hanlon, Owen H.	" " 1854	
Harvey, John	" " 1855	
Hill, George	" " 1857	
Healey, Bryan	Dec. 21, 1857	
Harkins, Cornelius P.	March 17, 1859	
Haynes, Cornelius	" " 1860	
Hyland, William	" " "	
Heffernen, David	Dec. 21, 1863	
Holland, John	March 17, 1864	
Howard, John	" " 1865	
Hanley, Patrick T.	" 27, 1865	
Harkins, Daniel G.	" 17, 1867	
Harkins, Edward	April 5, 1869	
Hayes, John J.	March 17, 1870	
Hastings, Patrick J.	" " 1871	
Hennessey, David C.	" 18, 1872	
Howard, John	" 17, 1876	
Irvine, Thomas	March 17, 1812	
Johnson, William	Aug. 13, 1765	
Johnson, Thomas	April 12, 1785	
Joice, John M.	Dec. 30, 1811	
Jordan, Thomas	March 17, 1823	
Jamieson, Daniel	Dec. 19, 1826	
Jamieson, Hugh	March 17, 1831	
Johnson, James	" 18, 1833	
Johnston, Edward	" 17, 1837	
Joice, James T.	" 29, 1852	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Knox, Andrew	March 17, 1737	
Kennedy, David	April 11, “	
Knox, Adam	“ “ “	
Knox, William	Sept. 1756	
Knox, Andrew	“ “	
Kelly, John	July 12, 1759	
Kennedy, Robert	Dec. 10, 1765	
Knox, Robert	Dec. 12, 1769	
Kelly, Timothy	“ “ “	
Knox, Henry	April 14, 1772	
Kennedy, John	March 17, 1797	
Keating, William	Dec. 30, 1811	
Knox, Henry J.	Nov. 26, 1814	
Kehoe, Edward	March 17, 1817	
Kelly, John	“ “ 1819	
Knapp, Samuel L.	“ “ 1820	President.
Kitts, Edward	“ “ 1823	Keeper Silver Key.
Kirk, Edmund	“ “ 1824	
Kearny, Michael	“ “ “	Keeper Silver Key.
Keating, George	“ “ 1825	
Kennedy, Thomas	“ “ “	Keeper Silver Key.
Kelly, Thomas	“ “ 1826	
King, James	“ “ 1827	
Keyes, Michael	Dec. “ “	
Kelly, William R.	March 17, 1829	
Kitts, James	“ “ “	
King, Michael	“ 15, 1830	
Kearney, Bernard	“ “ “	
Kelly, James	Jan. 17, “	
Keogh, William	June 20, 1831	
Kavanagh, Isaac	Sept. 19, 1831	
Keating, William	March 18, 1833	
Kearney, Dr. Patrick	Dec. 17, 1835	
Kenny, Thomas	“ “ “	
Kelly, John	“ 21, “	President.
Keogh, Daniel	March 17, 1837	
Kelly, Patrick	“ 18, 1839	
Kelly, Edward	“ 20, 1848	Keeper Silver Key.
Kelly, William F. A.	“ “ “	
Kemp, Henry	“ 18, 1850	
Kelly, Ignatius A.	“ 17, 1852	
Keany, John	“ “ “	
Kelly, Michael	“ 29, “	
Kane, Malachi	Dec. 17, 1855	
Kelly, Dennis	March 17, 1856	
Kearney, Michael	“ “ 1857	
Kelly, Hugh	“ “ 1858	
Keliher, T. J.	Dec. 20, 1858	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Kerins, Michael M.	Dec. 19, 1859	
Keefe, Martin	March 17, 1860	
Kennealy, John	" " "	
Keenan, Michael H.	" " "	
Kelly, John	" " 1873	
Kelly, John J.	" " 1875	
Little, John	March 17, 1737	
Lewis, Joseph *(Donor.)*	Oct. 10, 1738	
Lawler, Thomas	April 10, 1739	
Lee, Stephen	July 14, 1761	
Ladley, John	April 13, 1762	
Logan, Patrick	" " "	
Leahy, Henry	Dec. 14, "	
Little, Alexander	Aug. 13, 1765	
Linn, James	April 9, 1771	
Leslie, Capt. Samuel	October, 1772	
Leslie, Peter	" "	
Lee, Michael	Oct. 12, 1773	
Lee, Matthew	March 17, 1803	
Lemon, William	" " 1806	Vice-President.
Ledwith, Peter	Dec. 15, 1817	
Lane, Patrick	March 26, 1818	
Landers, William	June 15, "	
Lariscey, Rev. Philip	March 17, 1819	
Leary, John	Sept. 19, 1825	
Ledwith, Michael	March 17, 1826	
Lone, Patrick	Dec. 18, 1826	Keeper Silver Key.
Little, James	March 17, 1827	
Lynch, John	Dec. 15, 1828	
Laughlin, William	March 17, 1829	
Lynch, John	" " "	
Lane, John	" 15, 1830	
Larracy, John	Dec. 20, 1830	
Lafferty, Francis	March 17, 1832	
Lemmon, Charles	" " "	
Lawler, Andrew	Dec. 19, 1836	
Lemmon, John	March 17, 1837	
Lynch, Rev. Thomas	" " "	
Lavan, Patrick	" " 1842	
Lowry, William	" 18, 1844	
Lawler, Andrew	" 17, 1846	
Lennon, Martin	" 29, 1852	Treasurer.
Lovett, Patrick	" 17, 1853	
Long, John	" " 1855	
Lyons, Jeremiah	" " 1857	
Leary, Michael	" 22, 1858	
Lemon, Jr. Henry	March 17, 1859	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Leary, Edward	Sept. 19, 1859	
Lysight, Patrick J.	Dec. 19, "	
Lynch, Martin	March 17, 1860	
Lappen, Owen	" " "	
Lynch, William	" 26, "	
Leighton, John W.	" " "	
Lodge, Patrick	Dec. 17, "	
Leary, Timothy J.	March 24, 1862	
Logan, Patrick F.	Sept. 19, 1864	
Lee, Daniel	Dec. 19, 1870	
Lee, Patrick	March 17, 1871	
Lenehan, John	March 17, 1873	
Lappen, James A.	Jan. 4, 1875	
Lynch, Thomas H.	Dec. 20, 1875	
McFfall, Daniel	March 17, 1737	
Mayes, James	" " "	
Moore, Samuel	" " "	
Mortimer, Philip	" " "	
Motley, Patrick	April 11, "	
Molony, Thomas	" " "	
Moore, David	July 11, 1738	
Macmurphy, John *(Donor.)*	" " "	
McNeil, Adam	" " "	
McCrillis, James	" " "	
McDaniel, Thomas	" " "	
McFaden, James	Oct. 10, "	
McGowing, Lodowic	Jan. 9, 1739	
Malcolm, Michael	" " "	
McCleary, John	" " "	
Moony, John	April 8, "	
Moorhead, Rev. John	" " "	
McDaniel, Hugh	" " "	
Miller, David	Oct. 9, "	
Miller, Samuel	April 8, 1740	
McHord, James	" " "	
McClennehan, Rev. William	Aug. 11, 1741	
McNeil, Archibald	March 9, 1743	
Moore, William	" " "	
McIntire, Neill	" " "	President.
Mackey, John	April 9, 1745	
Mortimer, James	April 14, 1747	
Miller, William	Aug. 8, 1749	
McCarroll, Murtough	May 11, 1756	
Malcon, John	" " "	
McNeill, John	April 12, 1757	
McIntyre Andrew	July 12, 1759	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Mayers, Alexander	April 10, 1760	
Morton, William	“ 14, 1761	
Morton, Thomas	“ “ “	
Murray, Matthew	June 8, 1762	
Mackay, William	April 8, 1766	
Malcolm, Capt. Daniel	Oct 14, 1766	Vice-President.
Moorhead, Alexander	Feb. 9, 1768	
McLane, John	“ “ “	Secretary.
Maroney, William	June 14, “	
McClure, Capt. William	Dec. 13, “	
McCordey, Capt. Robert	April 11, 1769	
McNeill, Daniel	Oct. 10, 1769	
Magner, John	June 12, 1770	Vice-President.
Molloney, John	Oct. 9, 1770	
McPhilliney, Hugh	Dec. 11, 1770	
McNeill, William	Feb. 11, 1772	Treasurer.
Mansfield, John	Aug. “ “	
McNeil, Capt. John	October, “	
McIntire, William	Feb. 9, 1773	
McNeil, Robert	Oct. 26, 1784	Vice-President.
Mackay, Jr. William	April 12, 1791	Keeper Silver Key.
M'Donogh, Esq. Thomas	“ “ “	
Magee, Capt. James	“ “ “	
Montgomery, John	“ “ “	
Mackay, Capt. John	“ “ “	
Murray, Rev. John	Jan. 10, 1797	
Menchin, Edward	“ “ “	
McMann, ———	“ “ “	
McNeil, Archibald	March 17, 1797	
McGee, Capt. Bernard	“ “ 1798	
McCormick, Patrick	“ “ 1802	
McCreighty, Thomas	“ “ “	
McNeil, William Henry	“ “ “	
Moriarty, John	“ “ “	
Martin, John	“ “ “	
McGuire, Francis	“ “ “	
McGuire, James	“ “ “	
McGee, Capt. James	Dec. 17, 1810	President.
McNerney, Patrick	March 18, 1811	
Mooney, William	Sept. 16, “	
Martin, Dennis	“ “ “	
Martin, Patrick	“ “ “	
Madden, Matthew	“ “ “	
McNamara, John	Dec. 30, 1811	Vice-President.
Minns, James	“ “ “	
McFarling, Francis	“ 19, 1813	
Martin, Patrick	March 17, 1814	
Malone, Richard	“ “ “	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Morean, John	Dec. 19, 1814	
McCage, Clotworthy	March 17, 1815	
McDonald, Patrick	" 18, 1816	
McGuire, John	" " "	
Murphy, Thomas	" 17, 1817	President.
Matthews, James	" " "	
Maher, Edward	Sept. 15, "	
McDonald, Thomas	Dec. 15, "	
Moloy, Patrick	March 17, 1818	
McKenna, Francis	Dec. 21, "	President.
Meron, Thomas	March 17, 1819	
McCarty, Miles	" " "	
Meally, John	" " "	
McGuire, William	" " "	
McAlier, John	" " "	
McLaughlin, Patrick	" " 1820	
McKnight, James	" " "	
McCarty, Edward	" " "	
McQuade, Rev. Paul	June 19, "	
Montague, Patrick R.	" " "	
Madigan, William	March 17, 1823	
Magner, Daniel	" " "	
Moore, Esq. Abram	" " 1824	President.
McKenna, 2d. Francis	" " "	
Mahoney, Patrick	" " "	
McGirr, John	" " "	
Means, Isaac	" " "	Treasurer.
Madigan, William	" " "	
Murphy, Peter	" " 1825	
McStraffick, William	" " "	
Murphy, Hugh	" " "	
McGee, Charles	" " "	
McGuire, Patrick	Sept. 19, "	
McClure, John	" " "	
McGowan, Daniel	" " "	
Murray, Samuel	Dec. " "	
Murphy, Michael	March 17, 1826	
Murphy, James	" " "	
Morrisey, Michael	" " "	
McKenna, James	Dec. 18, "	
McGuire, Patrick	" " "	
Mahoney, Cornelius	March 17, 1827	
Magill, John	" " "	
Myers, John	" " "	
Madigan, Walter	June 18, "	Secretary.
McGlue, John	Dec. 17, "	
McNulty, Thomas	" " "	
McKenna, Bernard	" " "	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
McElroy, William	Dec. 17, 1827	
McNulty, Thomas	" " "	
McCaffrey, James	March " 1828	
Mellen, Henry	June 16, "	
McGuire, Peter	Sept. 15, "	
Murphy, Hugh	" " "	
Moran, Thomas	March 17, 1829	
McGirr, Owen	" " "	
Murray, Robert	" " "	
Marley, Patrick	" " "	
McCafferty, Patrick	" " "	
McDermott, John	" " "	
McArdle, Patrick	" " "	
Matthews, Michael	" " "	
McLaughlin, Daniel	" " "	
McGirr, Charles	Dec. 21, "	
Mason, Henry	March 15, 1830	
Mooney, Patrick	" " "	
McCroarkin, John	" 17, "	
McElroy, Edward	" " "	
McNeill, Gen. John	Sept. 20, "	
McKenna, 3rd, Francis	" " "	
Murphy, Patrick	" " "	
McAvoy, Arthur	" " "	Treasurer.
McGowan, John	Dec. " "	
Mahoney, Rev. John	March 17, 1831	
McDonnell, Henry	" " "	
Mahoney, Cornelius	June 20, "	
McGaw, John A.	March 17, 1832	
Montgomery, Edward	Dec. " "	
Morrisey, John	March 18, 1833	
McKeague, Thomas	" " "	
McCann, Thomas	" " "	
McGuire, Edward	" " "	
M'Kay, William P.	" " "	President.
McGrath, James	Sept. 7, "	
Mackey, John	Dec. 16, "	Secretary.
McDonald, Alexander	March 17, 1834	
McQuade, John	" " 1835	
McCool, Rev. Edward Jerome	" " "	
McHenry, Dr. Bernard	Dec. 21, "	
McClelland, John	" " "	
McDonough, James	March 17, 1836	
Murphy, Thomas	" " "	
McCusker, Francis	" " "	
McGirr, Francis S.	" " "	
Murphy, Dennis	" " 1837	
McGuire, Patrick	" " "	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
McCroarkin, John	March 17, 1837	
McBurney, Rev. Samuel	June 19, “	
McBurney, Charles	“ “ “	
McHugh, Terence	Sept. 18, “	President.
Maguire, Philip	March 18, 1839	
McWilliams, Charles	“ 17, 1841	
McElroy, Esq. Daniel	“ “ 1842	
Meany, John	“ “ “	
Moore, James	“ “ “	
Maher, Terence	“ “ 1843	
Morrison, John	Dec. 18, “	
McGinley, Francis	March 18, 1844	
Mahony, John J.	“ “ “	
McNally, James	“ 17, 1845	
McGee, Esq. Thomas D'Arcy	“ “ “	
McGowan, Dennis	“ “ “	
McGuire, Andrew	“ “ “	
Mooney, Thomas	“ “ “	President.
McKeon, Dennis	“ “ 1846	
McElroy, Charles	“ “ “	
McElroy, Hugh	“ “ “	
McMahan, Edward	“ “ 1848	
Meade, Thomas	“ “ “	
Murphy, James	“ 20, “	
McGinley, John	“ 17, 1849	
Madigan, William	“ 18, 1850	
Murphy, John	“ “ “	
McMahan, James	“ “ “	
McDonald, Hugh	Dec. 16, “	
McConologue, Michael	March 17, 1852	
Murphy Cornelius	“ “ “	
Murray, William	“ “ “	
McGuire, Hugh	“ “ “	
Murray, Patrick	“ “ “	
McConologue, Daniel	“ 29, “	
McLernon, David	“ “ “	
McGinnisken, Bernard	April 5, “	
Murphy, James	Sept. 20, “	
Martin, James	March 17, 1853	
McCann, Michael	“ “ “	
McCarthy, Charles J.	“ “ 1854	
McDavitt, John D.	“ “ 1855	
McGill, John D.	“ 24, 1856	
McDonnell, Jackson	Sept. 17, “	
McDonnell, Moore	“ “ “	
Murphy, George E.	“ “ “	
Manning, James	March 17, 1857	
McGowan, William S.	“ “ “	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Matthews, Thomas A.	March 17, 1857	
Moore, Dennis	“ “ “	
McGrath, Philip	“ 22, 1858	
Maguire, John M.	Sept. 20, “	President.
McCormick, James	March 17, 1859	
Meagher, William F.	“ “ “	
Magrath, John	June 20, “	President.
Mehan, John	“ “ “	
Moriarty, John	Sept. 19, “	
Meagher, T. C.	Dec. 19, “	
McDavitt, Daniel	“ “ “	
McCawley, Cornelius	“ “ “	Keeper Silver Key.
McCawley, Patrick	“ “ “	
Meehan, William M.	March 17, 1860	
Murphy, John	“ “ “	
Munday, Patrick	“ “ “	
Moran, John B.	“ “ “	
Mulloney, John	“ “ “	
Manning, William	“ “ “	Keeper Silver Key.
Moylan, Richard	“ “ “	
Mulrey, Timothy D.	Dec. 17, 1860	
McGillycuddy, Dennis	March 24, 1862	
Mahoney, Timothy C.	June 19, “	Secretary.
McDermott, James	March 17, 1863	
McPartland, Owen	“ “ “	
McGrady, John H.	“ 30, “	
McDonald, John W.	“ 17, 1864	
Masterson, Michael J.	June 30, “	
McDonoagh, Michael	Sept. 19, “	
Miller, John	March 17, 1865	
Moore, Robert	“ “ “	
Mahan, John W.	“ “ “	
Maloney, Patrick	“ 17, 1866	
McEvoy, John F.	“ “ “	
McCafferty, Matthew J.	May 2, “	
McLaughlin, Francis	March 17, 1867	
Maguire, Thomas F.	“ “ “	
McAvoy, Frank J.	June 15, 1868	
McQuade, Henry	March 17, 1870	
Murray, Robert A.	Dec. 19, “	
Malone, Edward	March 17, 1871	
Maguire, Patrick	Dec. 18, “	
MacCorry, John Stuart	March 18, 1872	Secretary.
Murray, Thomas S.	“ “ “	
Magee, Henry F.	“ 17, 1874	
Mahar, John D.	“ “ “	
Maguinnis, Daniel J.	May 6, “	
McKeever, Henry F.	“ “ “	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
McDonough, James A.	March 17, 1875	
Moriarty, John T.	“ “ “	
McDonnell, John J.	April 14, “	
Moran, James A.	“ “ “	
McDonald, Robert V.	Dec. 20, “	
Mullen, Michael J.	March 17, 1876	
Noble, John	March 17, 1737	
Neal, Daniel	“ “ “	
Nelson, James	Oct. 10, 1738	
Noble, Arthur	July 8, 1740	
Nugent, John	May 18, 1757	
Nash, James	April 14, 1772	
Noonan, James	“ 13, 1773	
Neil, Thomas	Jan. 8, 1793	
Neagle, David	Sept. 20, 1824	
Newport, Matthew	Dec. 17, 1827	
Nicholson, Henry	Sept. 20, 1830	
Nugent, John	March 17, 1832	
Neagle, William	“ 23, 1846	
Noonan, Cornelius	“ “ “	
Norris, Maurice	“ 17, 1847	
Norton, Patrick	June 20, 1864	
Neagle, Garrett	March 17, 1865	
Noonan, Daniel	Sept. 15, 1873	
Norton, Michael H.	May 6, 1874	
Norton, Michael	Jan. 4, 1875	
Orr, Isaac	April 11, 1737	
O'Brien, Thomas	Dec. 30, 1811	
O'Rourke, Patrick B.	March 17, 1813	
O'Brien, Daniel	Dec. 15, 1816	
O'Sullivan, Timothy	March 17 1818	
O'Neil, Henry	“ “ 1820	
O'Connor, Maurice	“ 18, 1822	
O'Meara, Thomas	“ 17, 1824	
O'Brien, Malachi	“ “ “	
O'Neill, Michael	“ “ 1825	
O'Brien, Peter	“ “ “	
O'Brien, Edward	Dec. 18, 1826	
Otis, jr. Esq. George A.	March 17, 1827	
O'Leary, Jeremiah	June 18, “	
O'Neil, James	Dec. 17, “	
O'Callahan, Daniel	March 17, 1828	President.
O'Brien, Dennis W.	“ 15, 1830	President.
O'Flaherty, Rev. Thomas J.	Sept. 20, “	President.
O'Brien, John	Dec. 19, 1831	
O'Rourke, Thomas	March 17, 1835	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
O'Donnell, James	Sept. 19, 1836	
O'Neill Patrick A.	March 17, 1837	
O'Mahoney, Richard	“ “ “	Keeper Silver Key.
O'Neil, Patrick	Dec. 17, 1838	
O'Brien, Owen	March 18, 1839	
O'Brien, Esq. John M.	“ 17, 1842	
O'Keefe, Thomas F.	“ “ “	
O'Sullivan, Capt. Eugene	“ “ “	
O'Donnell, Michael	“ “ 1843	
O'Reilley, Rev. James	“ “ 1845	
O'Reilley, Gilbert H.	“ “ 1847	
O'Brien, Dennis	“ “ 1849	
O'Connor, Timothy	“ 26, “	
O'Rourke, Daniel	Dec. 17, “	
O'Brien, Rev. N. J.	March 18, 1850	
O'Brien, James	“ 17, 1851	
O'Brien, Hugh	Dec 15, “	President.
O'Brien, James	March 29, 1852	
O'Brien, William H.	Sept. 21, 1857	
O'Dwyer, James	March 17, 1859	
O'Leary, James	“ “ 1860	
O'Neil, William B.	“ 18, 1861	
O'Connor, Patrick	Oct. 7, 1867	
O'Doherty, Francis	March 17, 1868	
Osborne, jr. John	“ “ 1870	
O'Donnell, Stephen P.	“ “ 1871	
O'Reilly, John Boyle	Dec. 18, “	
O'Hare, John	“ 16, 1872	
O'Callaghan, Cornelius H.	Jan. 4, 1875	
O'Brien, James J.	“ “ “	
O'Dowd, Andrew A.	March 17, “	
Pelham, Peter	March 17, 1737	
Poyntz, John	April 11, “	
Powers, John	Jan. 9, 1739	
Patton, William	April 8, “	
Powers, Edmund	“ 14, 1747	
Pihoe, John	July 12, 1759	
Pelham, Henry	Feb. 18, 1774	
Powers, Peter	Dec. 30, 1811	
Powers, John	“ “ “	
Powers, Jeffrey	March 17, 1823	
Patten, Maurice	Dec. 19, 1825	
Power, Esq. Thomas	March 17, 1827	
Power, James	“ “ 1828	
Phelan, Charles	Dec. 15, “	
Picket, Maurice	March 17, 1829	
Powell, John	“ “ “	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Power, Patrick	March 17, 1829	
Powers, Nicholas	" " "	
Power, 2d. Patrick	" " "	
Payne, Thomas	Sept. 20, 1830	Secretary.
Powell, Michael	" 19, 1831	
Park, Esq. John C.	" " "	President.
Phillips, Patrick	Dec. 21, 1835	President.
Phillips, John	March 17, 1837	
Powell, Michael	" 18, 1839	
Palmer, Edwin A.	Dec. 16, "	Vice-President.
Phillips, John	March 17, 1840	
Pettigrew, Thomas	Dec. 17, 1849	
Powers, James T.	Sept. 16, 1850	
Pelletier, William S.	March 17, 1853	Keeper Silver Key.
Powers, Thomas	" " 1855	
Power, Patrick	" " 1860	
Price, Joseph Perry	" " "	
Power, Richard	" " 1863	
Palmer, jr. Edwin A.	" " 1864	
Plunkett, Christopher	" 27, 1865	
Power, James	June 15, 1868	
Peard, William	Dec. 18, 1871	
Quig, John	July 11, 1738	
Quailes, Charles	April 11, 1769	
Quinn, Michael	Dec. 30, 1811	
Quigley, Edward	March 17, 1817	
Quin, Nicholas	Dec. 15, "	
Quigley, James	March 17, 1827	Treasurer.
Quigley, James	June 20, 1836	
Quinlan, Jr. Daniel	March 18, 1850	
Quinn, William	" 27, 1865	
Quinliven, John G.	Dec. 18, 1871	
Richey, Francis	April 17, 1737	Vice-President.
Ryan, Kennedy	Jan. 9, 1739	
Richardson, Joseph	April 9, 1746	
Raney, John	May 18, 1757	
Reid, Andrew	April 9, 1765	
Rotch, Moses	" " "	
Roach, Moses	Dec. 8, 1767	
Rowe, Matthew	April 12, 1768	
Ross, James	Aug. 8, 1769	
Reardon, Patrick	Jan. 31, 1786	
Ryan, Michael	March 17, 1812	
Russell, John	June 20, 1814	
Redmond, Thomas	March 18, 1816	
Reynolds, John	" 17, 1817	

Members' Names.	When Admitted.	Highest Office holden.
Riley, Thomas	Dec. 15, 1817	
Riley, Michael	Sept. 21, 1818	Vice-President.
Ryan, Dennis	March 17, 1819	
Reid, William	“ “ 1820	
Ryan, James	“ 18, 1822	Keeper Silver Key.
Ryan, Michael	Sept. 19, 1825	Secretary.
Ryan, James	Dec. “ “	
Reed, Henry	“ “ “	
Ryan, Patrick	March 17, 1826	
Roche, Richard W.	“ “ 1827	President.
Roach, Matthew	Dec. “ “	
Ryan, Nicholas W.	June 16, 1828	
Riley, James	March 17, 1831	Treasurer.
Robinson, Thomas	Dec. 17, 1832	
Ryan, John	March 17, 1835	
Ryan, James	“ “ “	
Riley, Esq. Patrick	“ “ “	
Rafferty, Bartholomew	“ “ 1837	
Riley, James	“ “ “	
Riley, jr. Michael	“ “ 1838	
Rogers, Stephen J.	Dec. “ “	
Regan, Charles B.	March 18, 1839	
Rafferty, Patrick	“ 17, 1845	
Riley, James	“ “ 1846	
Ryan, Michael	Dec. 16, 1850	
Ryan, Edward	March 17, 1856	
Ryan, Edward F.	Sept. 19, 1859	
Reed, Patrick E.	March 17, 1860	
Ryder, Michael J.	“ “ “	
Ryan, John A.	“ “ 1863	
Reardon, Edmund	“ “ 1867	
Riley, Thomas	“ “ “	
Rogers, Joseph P.	“ “ 1868	
Rogers, Patrick H.	“ “ “	
Ring, Thomas F.	“ “ 1871	Secretary.
Roach, Frank	“ “ 1873	
St. Lawrence, Joseph	March 17, 1737	
Stewart, William	“ “ “	
Sloane, Samuel	July 11, 1738	
Sloane, Robert	Oct. 10, “	
Sherrard, William	Jan. 9, 1739	
Stet, James	April 8, “	
Savage, Isaac	Oct. 9, “	
Stanley, David	“ 14, 1741	
Shilera, James	March 9, 1743	
Savage, Robert	Dec. 9, 1746	
Smith, James	April 12, 1748	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Shortwell, Valentine	April 14, 1761	
Smith, Joseph	July 14, "	
Smith, Peter	April 13, 1762	
Sloane, Robert	Nov. 9, "	
Stone, Edward	Feb. 10, 1767	
Scott, Matthew	Aug. 11, "	
Sloane, Samuel	" 8, 1769	
Sherlock, William	June 12, 1770	
Sullivan, Bartholomew	Aug. 9, 1772	
Scott, John	Feb. 9, 1773	
Stinson, Esq. John	Oct. 26, 1784	
Smith, Capt. James	Dec. 9, 1795	Keeper Silver Key.
Spannow, Samuel	March 17, 1802	
Selfridge, Thomas O.	" " "	Vice-President.
Stoughton, Esq. John	" " "	
Strong, Abraham	Dec. 17, 1810	Treasurer.
Swancy, John	" 19, 1814	
Shea, Peter	March 18, 1816	
Shea, Philip	" " "	
Shea, Thomas	" " "	
Shea, Richard	Dec. 15, "	
Sinnot, John	Sept. 21, 1818	
Smith, Esq. Henry B.	March 17, 1825	Keeper Silver Key.
Sullivan, Hon. William	Sept. 19, "	
Sullivan, Roger	Dec. 18, 1826	Secretary.
Sharp, Richard	March 17, 1827	
Sullivan, James	" " "	
Sonney, James	" " 1828	
Sweeney, Patrick	June 16, "	
Smith, Patrick	" " "	
Short, Thomas W.	March 17, 1829	
Smith, William	" " "	
Sharkey, Patrick	" " "	President.
Smith, Patrick	Dec. 21, "	
Smith, John G.	" " "	
Smith, Dr. Samuel H.	" 20, 1830	Keeper Silver Key.
Sheridan, William	March 17, 1831	
Short, Patrick	Sept. 19, "	
Swords, John	Dec. " "	
Strong, Michael	" 17, 1832	
Smith, John	March 18, 1833	
Sullivan, Sylvester L.	" 17, 1836	
Sharkey, Felix	" " "	
Salmon, John	" " "	
Smith, John	" " 1837	
Sullivan, John	" " "	
Scully, John	" 18, 1839	
Smith, John T.	" 17, 1840	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Spring, Edward	March 17, 1841	
Sullivan, Florence	Dec. 20, “	
Spring, John	“ 15, 1845	
Spring, Arthur	“ “ “	
Stevens, John	March 17, 1846	
Shaw, John M.	“ 25, 1850	
Stafford, James	“ 17, 1851	
Smith, Charles A.	“ “ “	
Sproul, Andrew	“ 29, 1852	
Sinnott, Peter	Dec. 17, 1855	
Sullivan, James	“ “ “	
Stanton, Patrick	“ “ “	
Scott, James	Sept. 19, 1859	
Smith, Timothy H.	March 17, 1860	
Scanlon, Michael	“ 26, “	
Stanton, John	“ “ “	
Sullivan, P. R.	“ 17, 1862	
Sweeney, Charles E.	“ “ 1865	
Stimpson, Patrick J.	June 15, 1868	
Shay, Thomas	April 5, 1869	
Sullivan, Patrick F.	Dec. 18, 1871	
Sullivan, Richard T.	March 17, 1873	
Shea, Patrick F.	June 16, “	
Santry, John P.	Dec. 20, 1875	
Thomas, Archibald	March 17, 1737	
Tracy, Patrick	April 11, “	
Toler, William	July 11, 1738	
Tabb, James	April 8, 1739	
Temple, Esq. Robert	July 8, 1740	
Thompson, John	Oct. 14, “	
Tanner, John	“ 13, 1741	
Thompson, John	April 9, 1745	
Tabb, Nicholas	May, 1756	Treasurer.
Thompson, Benjamin,	“ 18, 1757	
Thompson, John	“ “ “	
Tufts, John	Oct. 12, 1773	Keeper Silver Key.
Timoney, Dennis	March 17, 1823	Vice-President.
Thompson, John	“ “ 1825	
Timoney, John	Dec. 18, 1826	
Toohey, Roderick	“ 15, 1828	
Talbot, James	March 17, 1829	
Torpy, Timothy	“ “ “	
Tucker, John C.	Sept. 19, 1831	President.
Tuohey, Edward	March 17, 1835	
Taggart, John C.	“ “ 1837	
Tallas, Michael	“ “ 1840	
Tent, James	June 15, “	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
Tobin, John	March 17, 1841	
Taylor, Daniel	Dec. 20, "	
Timmins, William	March 18, 1850	
Trainer, Bernard S.	June 19, 1854	
Tully, Denis H.	Dec. 21, 1857	
Tallon, James H.	June 20, 1859	President.
Twohig, William J.	March 26, 1860	
Twomy, Edward	" 17, 1866	
Tallon, Thomas A.	" " 1867	Vice-President.
Vincent, William	April 19, 1744	
Walsh, Nathaniel	March 17, 1737	
Walker, Patrick	" " "	
Whitley, John	July 11, 1738	
Williams, Peter	Oct. 10, "	
Wood, Roger	June 8, 1742	
Willis, Charles	April 10, 1760	
Wier, Robert	Oct 14, 1766	Keeper Silver Key.
Wier, David	Dec. 8, 1767	
Wilson, Capt. Alexander	" 13, 1768	
Wright, Francis	Oct. 26, 1784	Vice-President.
Wier, jr. Robert	Dec. 11, 1792	Vice-President.
Woods, William	March 17, 1794	
Whitman, B.	" " 1797	
Wyer, David	" " 1802	
Ward, John	Dec. 1806	
Walsh, William	" 30, 1811	
Welch, Walter	Sept. 20, 1813	
Wright, James M.	" 19, 1814	
Wilson, James	Dec. 19, "	
Wilson, James	" 18, 1815	
Wade, Francis	March 18, 1816	
Whelan, Philip	" 17, 1817	
Walsh, William	June 15, 1818	
Walsh, Richard	Dec. 21, "	
Walsh, John	March 17, 1820	Secretary.
Whinning, Alexander	" 18, 1822	
Weir, Samuel	" 17, 1824	
Walker, Samuel	Sept. 19, 1825	
Williamson, James F.	March 17, 1826	
Watson, John	" " 1827	
Williams, Michael	" " "	
Wheeler, John	" " 1829	
Whelan, Martin	Dec. 19, 1831	
Woods, John	March 18, 1833	
Ward, Thomas	" 17, 1834	
Wallace, Thomas	Dec. 21, 1835	

MEMBERS' NAMES.	WHEN ADMITTED.	HIGHEST OFFICE HOLDEN.
White, John	March 17, 1837	
Ward, Michael	" " "	
Wise, John	" " "	
Winn, Farrall	" " 1839	
White, William	" " 1840	
Walsh, Walter J.	" " "	
Wilson, Alexander	" " "	
Walsh, Richard	" " 1841	
Whelan, John	Sept. 20, "	
Wright, Hon. Isaac H.	" 18, 1843	
Walsh, Richard	March 20, 1848	
Wilson, William A.	Sept. 17, 1849	Secretary.
Warner, Richard	March 18, 1850	
Whelan, James	" 29, 1852	
White, John	" " "	
Ward, Michael J.	Sept. 20, "	Keeper Silver Key.
Waters, Patrick J.	March 26, 1860	
Wright, James W.	June 16, 1862	
Walsh, Peter D.	March 17, 1864	
Walker, John B.	" 18, 1872	
Welby, Lance D.	" " "	
Williams, Frederic	" 31, 1873	
Whelton, Patrick J.	" 17, 1876	
Young, Thomas	March 17, 1819	
Young, John	" " 1820	
Young, Matthew	" " "	
Young, Edward	Sept. 18, 1843	

List of Present Members.

James Barrett.
William H. Bingham.
John G. Blake.
Dennis Bonner.
Michael H. Bradley.
George R. Brine.
William H. Brine.
John Broderick.
Patrick E. Burns.
Thomas Butler.

Thomas Carberry.
William Cashen.
James Collins.
Patrick Collins.
Patrick A. Collins.
John Conlon.
Christopher A. Connor.
Bernard Corr.
James F. Cotter.
George J. Coyle.
Robert Cox.
John C. Crowley.
John Curtin.

John A. Daly.
Patrick Denvir.
William Denvir.
John Divver.
John Divver.
Henry Doherty.
Manasseas P. Doherty.
Michael Doherty.
Charles T. Dolan.
Thomas Dolan.
Michael H. Donahoe.
Patrick Donahoe.
Charles F. Donnelly.
Thomas Dooley.
John F. Driscoll.
Roger Drury.
Mark Dowling.

Joseph D. Fallon.
James F. Farley.
John Farley.
Daniel G. Finnerty.
Matthew Foley.

John Galvin.
Thomas J. Gargan.
Michael J. Gately.
David Grady.
Patrick F. Griffin.
Patrick R. Guiney.

Patrick T. Hanley.
Daniel G. Harkins.
Edward Harkins.
Patrick Harkins.
Patrick J. Hastings.
John J. Hayes.
William Hyland.
David C. Hennessey.
John Howard.
John Howard.

Michael H. Keenan.
Hugh Kelly.
John Kelly.
John J. Kelly.

James A. Lappen.
Edward Leary.
Daniel Lee.
Patrick Lee.
John Lenehan.
Martin Lennon.
Thomas H. Lynch.

John Stuart MacCorry.
Henry F. Magee.
Daniel J. Maguinnis.
John M. Maguire.
Patrick Maguire.
Thomas F. Maguire.
John D. Mahar.
Edward Malone.
William Manning.
Frank J. McAvoy.
Matthew J. McCafferty.
James McCormick.
John W. McDonald.
Robert V. McDonald.
John J. McDonnell.
James A. McDonough.
John F. McEvoy.
Henry F. McKeever.
William McKenney.
David McLernon.
Henry McQuade.
Robert Moore.
James A. Moran.
John B. Moran.
John T. Moriarty.
Robert A. Murray.
Thomas S. Murray.

Daniel Noonan.
Michael Norton.
Michael H. Norton.

Dennis W. O'Brien.
Hugh O'Brien.
James J. O'Brien.
Cornelius H. O'Callaghan.
Stephen P. O'Donnell.
Andrew A. O'Dowd.
John O'Hare.
John Boyle O'Reilly.
John Osborne, Jr.

Edwin A. Palmer.
William Peard.
Patrick Phillips.
James Power.
Patrick Power.
Richard Power.

Edmund Reardon.
Thomas Riley.
Thomas F. Ring.
Frank Roach.
Joseph P. Rogers.
Patrick H. Rogers.
Edward Ryan.

John P. Santry.
James Scott.
Patrick Sharkey.
Thomas Shea.
Patrick J. Stimpson.
Patrick F. Sullivan.
Richard T. Sullivan.
Charles E. Sweeney.

Thomas A. Tallon.

John B. Walker.
Patrick J. Whelton.
Frederic Williams.

List of Officers

OF THE

CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY.

1737–1876.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY, 1737–1876.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	TREASURER.	ASSISTANTS.	KEY KEEPERS.	KEEPER SILVER KEY.	SERVITOR.
1737..	...... During the first twenty-nine years of the existence of the Charitable Irish Society the only records kept were those of the Treasurer, which show the amounts received for, and contributed to, Charity; the financial condition of the Society; and amendments of the Constitution and By-Laws. The names of the Officers during this early period do not appear.	....	....	....	....	....	....
1738..							
1739..							
1740..							
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1765..							
	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.	ASSISTANTS.	KEY KEEPERS.	KEEPER S. KEY.
1766..	William Hall.	James Dalton.	Nicholas Tabb.	John Ball.	Francis Richey. Neill McIntire. Alex. Campbell.	S. Cuthbertson. William Mackay. Simon Elliot.	Neill McIntire.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY, 1767–1783, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.	ASSISTANTS.	KEY KEEPERS.	KEEPER SILVER KEY.
1767..	Hon. Robt. Auchmuty.	William Mackay.	Nicholas Tabb.	Andrew Black.	Alex. Campbell. Daniel Malcolm. John Fullington.	Simon Elliot. John Coleman. Robert Wier.	Daniel Malcolm.
1768..	"	Capt. D. Malcolm.	"	".	Alex. Campbell. Alex. Little. John McLean.	Simon Elliot. John Coleman. John Bryant.	John Bryant.
1769..	"	"	"	Samuel Condon.	Alex. Campbell. Alex. Little. John McLean.	Benj. Burdick. Alex. Wilson. John Fullington.	Dr. Wm. Brown.
1770..	Capt. William Mackay.	Francis Richey.	"	"	Dr. Wm. Brown. Andrew Black. John McLean.	John Bryant. Samuel Bangs. James Freeland.	John McLean.
1771..	"	"	"	"	Alex. Wilson. Samuel Sloane. Alex. Little.	Capt. M. Roach. Samuel Bangs. Benj. Burdick	Neill McIntire.
1772 .	"	"	William McNeill.	John McLean.	Alex. Wilson. John Bryant. Alex. Little.	Capt. M. Roach. Samuel Bangs. John Gorman.	James Forrest.
1773..	"	Neill McIntire.	"	"	Alex. Wilson. Samuel Sloane. Alex. Little.	Capt. M. Roach. Samuel Bangs. John Gorman.	"
1774..	"	"	"	"	Wm. Sherlock. John Magner. James Freeland.	Samuel Sloane. John Tufts. John Gorman.	Robert Wier.
1775..	*Last Meeting*	*February* 21, 1775	*Before*	*Revolutionary*	*Period.*		
1776..				"	"		
1777..				"	"		
1778..				"	"		
1779..				"	"		
1780..				"	"		
1781..				"	"		
1782..				"	"		
1783..	*First Meeting*	*October* 26, 1784.	*After*	"	"		

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY, 1784–1790, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.	ASSISTANTS.	KEY KEEPERS.
1784..	Capt. William Mackay.	John Bryant.	William McNeill.	Moses Black.	Alex. Wilson. Samuel Sloane. John Fullington.	Samuel Bangs. John Tufts. Robert Caldwell.
1785..	"	"	"	"	Patrick Connor. Samuel Sloane. John Fullington.	Simon Elliot. Robert McNeil.
1786..	"	"	"	"	Patrick Connor. Samuel Sloane. John Fullington.	Simon Elliot. Robert McNeil.
1787..	Simon Elliot.	John Boies.	William Mackay.	"	Patrick Connor. Henry Hunter. James Freeland.	John Bryant. Robert McNeil.
1788..	"	Robt. McNeil.	"	Francis Wright.	John Fullington. John Tufts. John Magner.	John Bryant. Robert McNeil.
1789.. 1790..		*Meeting* *Next Meeting*	*April* 15, 1788. *December* 14, 1790.			

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY, 1791–1803, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	TREASURER.	SECRETARY.	KEEPER SILVER KEY.	ASSISTANT K. S. KEY.
1791..	Moses Black.	Francis Wright.	William Mackay.	Wm. Mackay, Jr.	Gen. S. Elliot, jr.	
1792..	"	"	"	"	"	
1793..	"	"	"	"	"	
1794 .	"	Simon Elliot.	"	Robert Gardner.	Wm. Mackay, jr.	Robert Wier, jr.
1795..	"	"	"	"	"	"
1796..	"	"	"	John Beane	Thomas English.	Wm. Mackay, jr.
1797..	"	"	"	"	"	"
1798..	"	Thomas English.	"	"	Wm. Mackay, jr.	Robert Wier, jr.
1799..	"	"	"	"	"	"
1800..	"	"	"	"	"	"
1801..	Simon Elliot.	Robt. Wier, Jr.	Moses Black.	"	Patrick Carson.	A. Dunlap, jr. John Beane.
1802..	"	"	William Mackay.	"	"	A. Dunlap, jr. John Beane.
1803..	"	John Magner.	Andw. Dunlap, Sr.	"	A. Dunlap, jr.	Patrick Carson. R. Cunningham.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY, 1804–1809, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	TREASURER.	KEEPER SILVER KEY.	RECORDING SECRETARY.	CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.	TRUSTEES.
1804..	Simon Elliot.	Thomas English.	John Magner.	James Smith.	John Beane.	Shubael Bell.	T. O. Selfridge. Patrick Carson. Richard Clabley.
1805..	“	“	“	“	“	“	T. O. Selfridge. Andrew Dunlap. Richard Clabley.
1806..	“	“	“	Andrew Dunlap.	“	“	T. O. Selfridge. James Cassin. Richard Clabley.
1807..	“	“	“	“	“	“	Timothy Hunt John Gillis. William Daily.
1808..	“	“	“	“	“	‘	Timothy Hunt. John Gillis. William Daily.
1809..	“	“	“	“	“	“	Timothy Hunt. John Gillis. William Daily.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY, 1810-1842, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	TREASURER.	KEEPER SILVER KEY.	SECRETARY.
1810..	Thomas English.	Andrew Dunlap.	Robert Gardner.	William Lemon.	John Beane.
1811..	"	"	"	"	"
1812 .	"	James McGee.	"	"	"
1813..	"	"	Shubael Bell.	"	"
1814..	Capt. James McGee.	Thomas O. Selfridge.	"	Walter Welsh.	"
1815..	Simon Elliot.	"	"	William Lemon.	"
1816..	Shubael Bell.	"	Abraham Strong.	"	"
1817..	"	William Lemon.	"	John McNamara.	"
1818..	Capt. James McGee.	"	"	"	"
1819..	Shubael Bell.	Walter Welsh.	Peter Finnegan.	Thomas Murphy.	"
1820.	Walter Welsh.	John McNamara.	"	"	"
1821..	James McGee.	"	"	Andrew Dunlap.	James Walsh.
1822 .	"	"	Walter Welsh.	"	Francis McKenna.
1823 .	"	Samuel L. Knapp.	"	"	"
1824..	Samuel L. Knapp.	Andrew Dunlap.	"	James Ryan.	Mark Byrne.
1825..	"	"	John McNamara.	Abraham Moore.	"
1826..	Andrew Dunlap.	Abraham Moore.	"	Henry B. Smith.	Michael Ryan.
1827..	Abraham Moore.	Thomas Murphy.	"	Francis McKenna.	"
1828..	Thomas Murphy.	Francis McKenna.	Isaac Means.	Bernard Fitzpatrick.	Dennis Timoney.
1829..	Francis McKenna.	Bernard Fitzpatrick.	"	Richard Day.	"
1830..	Bernard Fitzpatrick.	Dennis Timoney.	"	Michael Kearney.	William Gleeson.
1831..	Rev. T. J. O'Flaherty.	Andrew Dunlap.	William Gleeson.	Edward Kitts.	Roger Sullivan.
1832..	Andrew Dunlap.	John McNamara.	"	Dr. S. H. Smith.	James Riley.
1833..	James Boyd.	Richard W. Roche.	James Riley.	Dennis W. O'Brien.	John C. Tucker.
1834..	Richard W. Roche.	Dennis W. O'Brien.	Rev. P. Byrne.	Daniel O'Callahan.	John Mackey.
1835..	John C. Park.	Daniel O'Callahan.	"	William P. M'Kay.	Walter Madigan.
1836..	James Boyd.	"	"	"	Dennis Timoney.
1837..	"	"	William P. M'Kay.	Patrick Lone.	William Bell.
1838..	Daniel O'Callahan.	Michael Riley.	"	"	Thomas Payne.
1839..	"	William Gleeson.	"	"	James B. Clinton.
1840..	William P. M'Kay.	"	Terence McHugh.	"	"
1841..	"	John C. Tucker.	"	John Kelly.	Edwin A. Palmer.
1842..	John C. Tucker.	Terence McHugh.	Patrick Flynn.	"	"

LIST OF OFFICERS OF THE CHARITABLE IRISH SOCIETY, 1843–1875, INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.	TREASURER.	KEEPER SILVER KEY.	SECRETARY.
1843..	John C. Tucker.	Terence McHugh.	Patrick Flynn.	John Kelly.	Edwin A. Palmer.
1844..	Terence McHugh.	Patrick Sharkey.	Arthur McAvoy.	John H. Barry.	"
1845..	"	"	"	"	"
1846..	"	"	"	"	"
1847..	Patrick Sharkey.	Patrick Denvir.	James Quigley.	Daniel Crowley.	"
1848..	John Kelly.	Patrick Donahoe.	Patrick Holly.	Richard Mahoney.	"
1849..	"	"	"	Patrick Phillips.	"
1850..	"	"	"	"	"
1851..	Patrick Donahoe.	Edwin A. Palmer.	Daniel Crowley.	James Egan.	Thomas Mooney.
1852..	James Egan.	Dennis W. O'Brien.	"	Edward Kelly.	"
1853..	Dennis W. O'Brien.	Thomas Mooney.	Patrick Phillips.	Patrick Harkins.	Alexander Christie.
1854..	Patrick Donahoe.	"	"	"	William A. Wilson.
1855..	Thomas Mooney.	John C. Crowley.	"	John B. Harvey.	"
1856..	John C. Crowley.	Patrick Phillips.	Hugh O'Brien.	Hugh Duffy.	"
1857..	"	"	"	Thomas Coyle.	Martin Griffin.
1858..	"	"	"	"	William S. Pelletier.
1859..	Patrick Phillips.	Hugh O'Brien.	Thomas Coyle.	Cornelius Doherty.	"
1860..	Hugh O'Brien.	Cornelius Doherty.	"	William S. Pelletier.	Michael J. Ward.
1861..	"	"	John C. Crowley.	Cornelius McCawley.	"
1862..	Cornelius Doherty.	James H. Tallon.	"	Michael J. Ward.	John M. Maguire.
1863..	James H. Tallon.	Patrick Harkins.	"	Michael Doherty.	Patrick E. Reed.
1864..	Patrick Harkins.	Michael Doherty.	"	John Conlan.	Edwin A. Palmer.
1865..	Michael Doherty.	John Conlan.	"	John Magrath.	William J. Faulkner.
1866..	Charles F. Donnelly.	John M. Maguire.	Hugh O'Brien.	"	Timothy C. Mahoney.
1867 .	"	"	"	"	"
1868..	John M. Maguire.	John Magrath.	"	Thomas Dolan.	George R. Brine.
1869..	"	"	"	"	"
1870..	John Magrath.	Thomas Dolan.	"	George R. Brine.	Bernard Corr.
1871..	"	"	"	"	"
1872..	Thomas Dolan.	Thomas J. Gargan.	Martin Lennon.	John Divver.	"
1873 .	Thomas J. Gargan.	Bernard Corr.	"	"	Thomas F. Ring.
1874..	"	"	"	William Manning.	Thomas A. Tallon.
1875..	Bernard Corr.	Thomas A. Tallon.	"	Patrick F. Griffin.	John Stuart MacCorry.

List of Officers of the Charitable Irish Society, 1737–1876, concluded.

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Keeper Silver Key.	Directors.
1876..	Patrick A. Collins.	Joseph D. Fallon.	Martin Lennon.	J. Stuart MacCorry.	Patrick Collins.	John W. McDonald. John Conlon. Patrick Maguire. John Galvin.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

I give, devise and bequeath to the "**Charitable Irish Society**" duly established by law in the City of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, ...

....

....

To be applied to the uses of said Society.

[Signed] ....

Witnessed by,

.... Three Witnesses.
....
....

Charity

Thinketh no Evil.